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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

VIKRAM SAMVAT 1992, YEAR 1935-36.



GWALIOR :

PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS

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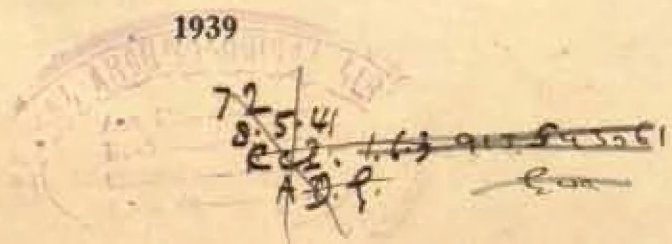


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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE,
FOR THE
Year ending 30th June 1936, Samvat 1992.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held charge of the Department throughout the year of report except for six days from the 1st to the 6th of July 1935, while he was on privilege leave. During these six days Pandit Vindheshwari Prasad, District Engineer, P. W. D.; officiated for him.

2. *Leave.*—At the end of the last year, the Superintendent availed himself of privilege leave for two months out of which six days fell within the year of report. Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

- (a) *Inspector.*—13 days' privilege and 7 days' sick leave.
- (b) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—56 days' privilege and 6 days' leave without pay at different times.
- (c) *Curator.*—14 days' privilege and 6 days' sick leave.
- (d) *General Assistant.*—28 days' privilege leave.
- (e) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—27 days' privilege leave.
- (f) *Officer Accounts.*—Privilege leave for three months and 25 days.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—The services of Kunwar Hamir Singh, General Assistant, who had been taken on probation, were dispensed with from the 18th March 1935. Mr. Indersain, Overseer, P. W. D., Ujjain, was transferred permanently to this Department on the post of General Assistant. He joined his duties from the 13th of February 1936. During the intervening period, Mr. Shavrikar, Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman, and Mr. Khandalkar, Officer Sarishta, acted as General Assistant.

From the 1st of December 1935, the Archæological Department was transferred from the Home to the Education and Municipalities Portfolio.

4. *General.*—The office staff generally discharged their duties with care and diligence for which I am glad to record my appreciation.

II. Circulars and Orders.

5. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

6. In addition to the office routine the following work was done during the Headquarters' season :—

- (a) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1934-35, Samvat 1991, was drawn up and submitted along with an album of important photographs taken in the year.
- (b) The coins received as treasure-trove finds were examined and disposed of. The lot of 232 Scindia coins purchased from Mr. G. J. M. Hamilton was also examined.
- (c) A list of duplicate coins in the cabinet of the Archæological Department was revised, printed and circulated through the Residency to all important Museums in India. A list of duplicate sculptures in the Museum was also prepared and printed. A set of two albums of photographs of these duplicates was prepared for circulation.
- (d) *Annual Reports* for the years V. S. 1986 and 1987 were printed in the year of report and those for the years V. S. 1988 and 1989 were sent to the Press.
- (e) Paintings and other antiquities received for inspection for the Archæological Museum were examined and disposed of. New acquisitions of antiquities were exhibited in the Museum and labelled.
- (f) Forty-four half-tone blocks were newly made for printing illustration plates for *Annual Reports* for V. S. 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.
- (g) Rules for the use of the Rest Houses at Bagh and Uday-giri under the Archæological Department were printed and put up at the respective places.
- (h) Paintings, coins and estampages of inscriptions were lent to the exhibition held in connection with the second Gwalior State Marathi Sahitya Sammelan which met at Gwalior.
- (i) A lantern lecture was delivered by the Inspector on the occasion of the Ganesa festival at the Jiwaji Rao Maratha Boarding House.
- (j) Impressions of ten Gupta Inscriptions situated at different places in the State were supplied to the Government Epigraphist for India, for the new edition of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, which is under preparation by the order of the Government of India.
- (k) Two illustrated articles were contributed to the Birthday Special Number of the *Jayaji Pratap*.
- (l) An album of photographs was prepared and presented along with a specially bound copy of '*Archæology in Gwalior*'

to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia on the auspicious occasion of his Birthday.

IV. Tours.

7. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 84 days in camp including ordinary and special tours (*vide Appendix A*). In the course of ordinary annual touring he visited the following places in the State, for the annual inspection of conserved monuments, for inspecting conservation works in progress, for directing photography and copying of inscriptions, for exploring and listing of monuments, for selecting sites near Ujjain for proposed excavations, etc.

Bodokhar, Bagh, Bhilsa, Bhonrasa, Chanderi, Gadh (the site of ancient Ujjain), Gandhaval, Gyaraspur, Khor, Mandasor, Narwar, Pawaya, Dhumeshwar, Sondni, Surwaya and Udāygi.

8. In the course of a special tour, with the sanction of the Hon'ble Member for Education and Municipalities the Superintendent attended the 8th session of the All-India Oriental Conference which met at Mysore in December 1935. In continuation of the same trip he visited famous archæological monuments at Seringpattam, Somnathpur, Sravan-Belgola, Belur and Halebid in the Mysore State, and the Museums at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Nagpur. The Oriental Conference was utilised by the Superintendent for renewing old acquaintances, in making new friendships with scholars working in different fields of oriental research and in comparing notes with them. In the course of excursions connected with the Conference he had the opportunity to study the architecture of and the sculpture on the best specimens of Hoysala Temples in the Mysore State. During his visits to the Hyderabad and Nagpur Museums he was benefitted with the comparative study of the methods of arrangement and exhibition of antiquities.

V. Conservation Works.

(1) Initial Repairs.

9. Paucity of funds continued to keep down the progress of conservation works in the year of report. Yet with the funds available, the work of repairs was carried out at Chanderi, Gwalior, Gyaraspur, Khor, Lashkar, Narwar and Udaygi. The total expenditure on conservation in the year amounted to Rs. 5,063-11-6 ; but out of this sum, Rs. 3,446 were paid for works carried out in past years while the works carried out in the year of report were worth the remaining amount, namely, Rs. 1,617-11-6. Over and above this, repairs were made to the Dhumeshwar temple near Pawaya with funds provided by the Aukaf (Religious Endowment) Department as the temple is a living place of worship. The amount sanctioned for this latter work was Rs. 3,490. Out of this, Rs. 2,090-3-1 were spent on work done in the year of report; the balance outstanding will cover the expenses of a part of the work which had to be postponed to the

next year. A statement of conservation works and the expenditure on them appears in *Appendix B*. Conservation works carried out this year at the different places are briefly described below :—

District Bhilsa.

10. *Gyaraspur*.—The conservation of the various precious monuments at Gyaraspur which has been going on for the last three years was continued in the year of report. It has now made a good progress and will be finally completed next year, if funds are available. This year the following items were done :—

- (a) *Ath-Khambha and Char-Khambha*.—(1) The pavement of the whole floor was renewed and was edged with thick coping stones. (2) The ugly edges of the ruined stone platform were covered with banks of earth sloping regularly. (3) New masonry steps were constructed to afford an easy approach to the temple.
- (b) *Hindola Toran*.—The sloping banks of earth enclosing the excavated area were improved by cutting the slope into a more easy gradient.
- (c) *Bajramath*.—(1) Some hanging stones of the *sikhara* were supported on props of dry masonry. (2) The pavement of the floor was partially renewed. (3) The ruined portion of the plinth of the temple was edged with large blocks of stone in lime. (4) Some gaps in the south and west faces of the basement were underpinned with cut stone blocks. (5) New stone masonry steps were built in order to facilitate the approach. (6) The earthen platforms of the temple were improved by adding earth to the top as well as to the slopes and dressing the same.
- (d) *Maladevi*.—(1) A second new pillar of ashlar stone masonry was constructed to support the ceiling in addition to one built last year. (2) The stone supports erected to support the lintel of the large door-frame of the shrine did not prove successful. Therefore, the lintel was supported on two pieces of strong angle iron placed under its lower edges. (3) Two pieces of rails were fixed up to support a cracked slab and a lintel in the ceiling. (4) The beautiful figure sculptures which had been stored against the walls of the *sabha-mandapa* were not suitably situated for being seen by visitors, as the place was rather dark and there was a stinking smell of the bats. The sculptures were, therefore, removed and arranged in a sort of open-air museum against the exterior faces of the basement of the temple.
- (e) *Ruins of Temples on a Hill*.—(1) Gaps in the basement and under the door-frame of temple No. 1 were underpinned. (2) A lintel of a window of temple No. 2 was supported by

inserting cut stone uprights below the two ends. (3) A missing slab of the pavement of the floor of the temple No. 2 was supplied and the steps were improved.

- (f) *A Christian Tomb.*—The tomb of Sergeant Major John Snow who died at Gyaraspur in the year 1837 stood in a dilapidated condition by the road side near Ath-Khambha temple. It was thoroughly rebuilt with old and new materials.

11. *Udaygiri Caves.*—(1) The drain channel cut in the rock on the top of the Seshasayi Cave (No. 13) was improved in order to prevent percolation of rain-water which damaged the precious sculpture in the niche below. (2) The ledge of rock over the Tawa Cave (No. 7) was strengthened with masonry supports. (3) The small retaining walls in front of Caves Nos. 4 and 5 were repaired. (4) The ground in front of Cave No. 5 was improved by filling with earth and dressing the same. (5) Minor repairs were done to the doors and windows of all the caves and the Rest House. (6) A drain sink was constructed in a side-room of the Rest House.

District Esagarh.

12. *Chanderi.*—In continuation of the conservation of the Jama Masjid executed last year, the old pavement of the prayer hall which had been badly damaged was taken out and relaid mostly with new slabs.

District Gird-Gwalior.

13. *Gwalior.*—Minor repairs and alterations were carried out at the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus and a piece of hose-pipe for watering the lawn was supplied.

14. *Lashkar.*—The turf in the premises of the *Chhatra* of Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi had been badly infested with weeds (*Dudhi*). As the weeds did not yield to less drastic remedies tried last year, the whole ground-surface was dug out to an average depth of 6" and the old earth was replaced with new one.

15. *Dhumeskwar Temple at Pawaya.*—(1) The whole of the terrace roof on the top of the *sabhamandapa* and the plaster on the domes which were badly leaking, were taken off and completely renewed so as to make the temple water-tight. (2) Similarly the plaster on the interior of the large dome and on the walls was renovated. (3) All the stair-cases, which had been damaged, were repaired. (4) The lime-floors of the whole temple were repaired. (5) The ugly *kachcha* mud-roof which had been added in later time to the gallery round the base of the dome in the first floor, was removed and a railing of iron bars in teak-wood frames was put up to make a safe passage for visitors. (6) The basement of the temple and the surrounding premises were freed from jungle, and the heaps of earth, debris and old useless lime were cleared up and thrown away. (7) Joints of masonry in the exterior faces of the walls, the basement and the large flights of approach-

steps were pointed with lime. A few items of repairs were postponed to be executed next year as the proper season for such work had already expired.

District Mandasor.

16. *Khor*.—The Nau Toran temple at Khor has been referred to in the last year's report. It is an 11th century temple which stands on the road-side and attracts the attention of the passers-by. The repairs to the temple estimated last year were executed in the year of report. They are :—

(1) Later ugly accretions on the temple were removed. (2) Lintels and other stones which had moved out of their setting were properly reset and cracked lintels were supported on angle irons. (3) The *torana* arches which are a special feature of this monument had cracked in several places. In order to strengthen and make them safe for future, they were bound with iron bands and bolts. (4) The pavement of the *sabhamandapa* was repaired. (5) The platform on which the temple stands had been badly damaged. It was strewn all over with loose stones and hence presented an ugly appearance. These loose stones were removed and used in edging the existing portion of the platform on all sides. (6) The ground surrounding the platform which was disfigured with ups and downs was levelled with earth-work and tidied up. (7) The approach footpath was improved. (8) Sculptures and carvings which were found in the excavations of the debris and some other sculptures which were picked up from the village where they were lying uncared for, were properly arranged round the temple so as to make a sort of small open-air museum.

District Narwar.

17. *Narwar*.—Some small portions of walls flanking the approaches to the old *mahals* on the Fort, which had fallen, were repaired.

(2) Annual Upkeep.

18. Annual jungle clearance and petty repairs were carried out to all important monuments which were already conserved.

(3) Approach Roads.

19. A metalled road joining the Udaygiri Caves with the Bhilsa-Shamsabad road is under construction.

(4) Sign-boards.

20. Name-boards for the two *chhatris* of the Bundela kings of Chanderi have been carved in stone. It only remains to fix them on the respective monuments at Chanderi. This will be done next year. A sign-board carved on a stone slab supported on stone pillars was put up at the junction of the Narwar-Magroni road with a fair-weather road to Jait-Khambha and Sati Sundardas. Two sign-boards carved in stone slabs were put up, one near the way to the Rest House at Udaygiri and the other near Udaygiri Cave (No 19) showing the way to the Rest House.

(5) Monuments declared protected.

21. No monuments were declared protected during the year of report.

VI. Exploration Works.

(1) Excavations.

22. No excavations were undertaken in the year of report. But as stated in the last year's report the Department is anxious to carry out trial excavations on a small scale at selected spots on the site of ancient Ujjain, in order to find out what prospects there are for excavations on a large scale. In addition to the survey of promising spots made last year, some more places were visited and selected for excavations near the Undasa tank, about five miles to the north-east of Ujjain. These new spots comprise a large mound popularly known as *Vesya Tekdi* and three or four smaller mounds in its neighbourhood. Trial trenches will be taken at these places as soon as the preliminary procedure for the acquisition of land, which is in progress, has been completed and the necessary funds become available.

(2) Listing of Monuments.

23. Forty-three monuments situated in 16 different places in three Districts were listed in the year of report. A list of the monuments is given in *Appendix C*. These may be briefly described as under :—

District Bhilsa.

24. *Besnagar*.—Besnagar, which has been identified as the site of the ancient city of Vidisa, has already been tapped with trial excavations, and the boundaries of the site have been roughly determined. This year in the course of diggings by the Public Works Department, for a road near the bridge over the river Bes, which is under construction, some traces of massive stone masonry, two circular brick structures and some layers of ashes of burnt corn as old as the beginning of the Christian era, came to light. On receipt of the information I went over to the spot, examined the finds and on careful observation came to the conclusion that the massive masonry was a section of the eastern portion of the fortification-wall which once protected the ancient city of Vidisa, that the circular pits of brick masonry were ancient *Khos* or pits for storing corn and not wells as was imagined at first sight, and that the layers of ashes mixed with burnt corns such as wheat, rice, *mung* and *masur* marked the site of one or more large store-houses of corns which had probably been consumed by a devastating fire.

25. The section of the city wall is more than 12 feet in width and is made up of big blocks of stone laid in mud mortar. A layer of rammed laterite about a foot in thickness is used for making a firm bed for the masonry. The corn-pits are situated within 8 feet of each other. The enclosing walls are 10 to 11 inches wide consisting

of a single course of bricks. The inner diameter of one pit is 3 feet, while that of the other is 3 feet 6 inches. The size of bricks of pit No. 1 is $11'' \times 8'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$, while that of bricks of the other pit $14'' \times 10'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The surviving traces of masonry of pit No. 1 indicate that it must have been more than 20 feet deep. There is a difference of over 6 feet between the levels of the bottoms of the two pits which are still intact. Had these pits been wells, such a difference between the levels of their bottoms, situated as they are in such close proximity, would have been impossible. The pits deserved to be kept open to view and maintained as archaeological monuments but as the task was prohibitively expensive if not quite impossible, they were recorded in photographs and then allowed to be covered up in the earth-work of the road.

26. *Bhonrasa*.—A brief reference was made to Bhonrasa and the ruins of monuments which lie in and around it, in the last year's report. As stated therein, a detailed survey of the monuments was carried out, photographs taken and inscriptions copied and deciphered in the year of report.

27. Under the Sultans of Mandu, in the 15th century A. D., Bhonrasa was a *Kasba* or a large village in the *Sarkar* or district Chanderi. It passed over to the Mughal Empire under Akbar with the conquest of Malwa in the latter half of the 16th century. Most of the old buildings at Bhonrasa bear inscriptions, some in Persian and a few bilingual (Persian and Hindi) from which it is seen that the buildings date from these two regimes. The Khichi Rajputs seem to have made themselves masters of Bhonrasa during the declining days of the Mughals. Towards the middle of the 18th century Bhonrasa was conquered by the Marathas with whom it has remained since then.

28. The village is surrounded by a fortified city wall pierced with four gates: (1) the Markandi gate on the south through which the present approach road enters, so named after the Markandi river—a small stream—joining the Betwa, which flows nearby, (2) the Bazar gate on the west, (3) the Chanderi gate on the north and (4) the Betwa gate on the east. Bhonrasa and Kurwai are separated by the river Betwa which flows in between.

29. The fort of Bhonrasa which is situated in the heart of the village, encloses a small square area now covered with a dense jungle of shrubs, and has a bastion at each of the four corners. According to a Persian inscription in a niche in the Markandi gate, the fort was built by one Hasan Khan in A. H. 1003 (A. D. 1594) in the reign of Akbar. The fort now contains only a heap of ruins of a large residential building and a circular step-well (outer diameter 20 feet) which bears a Hindi and a Persian inscription recording the construction of the well and a mosque (which is no longer standing), between the years 1584 and 1587 A. D., in the reign of Akbar. An older *Sati* post dated in V. S. 1564 (A. D. 1507) is built into a niche flanking the flight of steps.

30. Another monument worth mention situated in the village is an old mosque close to the Betwa gate. The mosque was literally concealed in a thick jungle with which it was overgrown and was accidentally discovered in the year of report. It is perhaps the oldest mosque at Bhonrasa although it bears no inscription to record the definite date of its construction. Unlike any other mosque at Bhonrasa, it is built entirely with materials taken from an old Hindu temple of the 10th century A. D. It consists of a pillared prayer hall six bays long and three bays deep, thus making eighteen compartments, one of which was converted into a room with a door-frame. A *mimbar* is attached to the back wall. All pillars, brackets, etc., of the hall, and the door-frame of the room, bear rich carving. This mosque and another known as *Bade-bag-ki-Masjid* which will be presently referred to, are perhaps the only two monuments at Bhonrasa which deserve to be conserved.

31. Outside the village and within a mile's distance from it there are two groups of monuments—one on the north-east and the other on the south-west. The former consists of a number of tombs and mosques mostly connected with the tombs. The names of mosques are (1) *Bara-Khambhi*, (2) *Bindiwali*, (3) *Bigar-Nivki*, (4) *Ek-Khambhi* and (5) *Kalandari*. Some of the mosques and tombs bear Persian inscriptions recording their construction. But none of these are of any historical importance or architectural pretension. *Bara-Khambhi* mosque is in 5 panels side to side and 2 panels deep. *Bindiwali* mosque had 3 panels and unlike any other mosque has an adjacent two storeyed room which was perhaps used as a residential house or rather a *madarsa* (School). *Bigar-Nivki Masjid* is so called as it has no structural foundation, being set on natural rock. *Ek-Khambhi* mosque derives its name from the fact that it has only a single pillar which separates its two panels. *Kalandari* is a small open-air mosque, consisting of a single wall with a small platform attached to it. A mound bearing two graves on the top is situated nearby. It is called *Hathi-ki-Kabar*. The origin or history of the name is unknown but it probably indicates that the inmates of the tombs were favourite elephants of some local governors. The practice of erecting tombs over pet animals such as horses, dogs, etc., is not unusual and such tombs are found elsewhere as well.

32. The largest and most conspicuous building in this group is the tomb known as *Hajira* which consists of a single domed chamber (33'6" × 33'6" on the outside) placed on a high platform (78'6" × 78'6" and 4'9"). The building is in the Mandu style of architecture. Each wall of the room is marked into three panels each having a pointed arch shown in relief. The dome was decorated with *kangura* ornament and the coping of the plinth and platform with *pan* or leaf ornament. The building is faced with cut stone slabs but the dome was finished with a coat of lime plaster on the outside. The dome has now half fallen and the whole monument is in a dilapidated

condition. The names of the inmates of the three graves in the interior, or of those on the platform outside, are not known.

33. A short distance to the west of this group is the palace of Khichi Rajputs. The building was three storeys high. It is now in total ruins, only portions of walls stand here and there. A temple of goddess which is close by is of little archæological interest.

34. This north-east group of monuments stands on a rocky prominence at the foot of which was once a large tank now silted up. Projecting from the hill-side and overlooking the tank is a large platform known as Khichi *chabutra* made up of huge blocks of stone, piled dry. This probably marks the foundations of a large old temple which has totally disappeared, the ruins of which may have supplied the material for the mosque near the Betwa gate described above.

35. The principal monument in the south-west group is the mosque known as *Bade-bag-ki-Masjid*. Built of pink coloured sandstone in ashlar masonry, the mosque stands on a high platform measuring 85' long, 37' broad and 5' high, exclusive of the projecting staircase on the southern side which measures 19' \times 8'8". The prayer hall which measures 30'9" \times 16'3" inside is 5 bays long and 2 bays deep with two projected balconies in the northern and southern walls. The inner face of the western wall is marked with 5 ornamental niches. Over each niche is a Persian inscription. There were four *minars* (towers) at the four corners on the top, now fallen down. The whole monument is profusely decorated with carving consisting of leaf, foliage and flower patterns, *surais* and pendants. As a small mosque of the late Mughal period it has perhaps no equal in the Gwalior State. As recorded in the inscription, the mosque was built by Nawab Ikhlas Khan perhaps the governor of the place in A. H. 1096 (A. D. 1684) in the reign of Aurangzeb. On the platform of the mosque are three tombs, belonging to Ikhlas Khan, the builder of the mosque, his mother and his son.

36. At a distance of 60 feet to the north-east of the above is another mosque, perhaps built by the same person. It bears an inscription recording its construction in A. H. 1095. The mosque measures 58' \times 42', built in red sandstone and is in a very dilapidated condition. There is also a tomb on the platform in front of the mosque, the inmate of which is not known.

37. Between these two mosques is a circular *baodi* (step-well) now completely silted up. It bears an inscription referring to its construction in the governorship of Mohammad Sharif in A. H. 1102. The other monuments in this group are the Idgah, the Jagirdar's mosque and a temple known as *Dharamsala*. But none of these are of sufficient importance to deserve a description.

38. About two miles due west of the grove known as *Bada-Bag* is the source of the river Markandi marked with a small *kund* fed by

a perennial spring of water. This is said to have been the site of the hermitage of the sage Markandeya. In the bank of the river Betwa adjoining Bhonrasa is a *pucca* stone *ghat* now all but washed away, near which in the bed of the river is a *Sati* monument said to have belonged to a Sardar of the Peshwas, surnamed Bhave who lost his life here in a skirmish at the time of the Maratha conquest. The monument stands on a well-built cut stone platform which, however, is now half damaged by the river current.

39. *Burro*.—It is a small village about 20 miles to the west of Bhilsa. It possesses the ruins of two gateways now in a tottering condition—one on the north and the other on the south of the village. There are also two old step-wells. One of them, which is on the east of the village, is circular. A *Sati* stone which has fallen into it bears a Hindi inscription, now illegible. The other step-well which lies to the north of the village is rectangular in plan. There is a Persian inscription on its east wall. It records the construction of the well in A. H. 1045, in the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan. The gates and the rectangular well appear to be of the same age. There are also a few old sculptures of Ganesa, Vishnu, etc., collected under a tree in front of the Zamindar's house.

40. *Gyaraspur*.—An old sculpture in a hill-side about a mile to the west of Gyaraspur, the well-known centre of archaeological monuments, was already on the record of this Department. But it was doubtful whether the image was Buddhist or Jaina. In order to clear this point the place was re-visited in the year of report. On closer examination the first part of the usual Buddhist formula *ye dharma*, etc., was found carved on the pedestal of the image. No doubt was thus left as to the identification of the image as that of the Buddha. On further search it was found that there were ruins of a structural *stupa* behind the sculpture and that there were three more sculptures of the Buddha, lying in the ruins. A portion of the west face of the circular drum of the *stupa* is intact. Each of the four images occupied a niche in each of the four quadrants of the *stupa*. The Buddha in the east and north quadrants are in the *dhyana-mudra* (meditative attitude) and those on the south and west quadrants were in the *bhumi-sparsa* and *dharma-chakra mudra*s, respectively. Each Buddha is flanked by two Bodhisattvas. The images in the east and south faces are *in situ*, while those in the west and north faces have slipped down on the destruction of their niches. This clear proof of the existence of a Buddhist *stupa* in this locality strengthens the conjecture that similar looking structures, the ruins of which are seen on a hill on the north of Gyaraspur, were also Buddhist *stupas*.

41. *Pauvanala*.—This village is situated four miles to the south of Burro. It possesses the ruins of a *sarai* of the Mughal period. It is of the usual type of *sarais* met with elsewhere on the old road leading to the Deccan. The rooms of the *sarai* are now used by the people of the village as houses for permanent residence. The old

mosque which was an adjunct of this *sarai* has been completely renovated and white-washed in recent years. This *sarai* and the old buildings at Burro described above were examined at the suggestion of the Suba of the Bhilsa District, but none of them were found to be of sufficient importance, for being conserved by the Archæological Department.

District Mandasor.

42. *Khor*.—New discoveries at Khor consist of two inscription slabs which are dealt with under '*Epigraphy*' (page 15 below), a row of memorial pillars on the dam of the irrigation tank a short distance to the south-west of the village and a few sculptures of Hindu gods which were brought and arranged around the Nau Toran temple (see under '*Conservation*', para No. 16).

District Sheopur.

43. Ten villages in the Sheopur District were explored by the Curator with the purpose of selecting sculptures worth being removed to and preserved in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior. The result is reported as under :—

44. *Bagher*.—Is a deserted village 4 miles from Birpur Station on G. L. Railway possessing the ruins of a large Jaina temple. An inscription in Devanagari characters dated in V. S. 1532 (size 2'6"×1'6"×4") is built up in the front right wall of this temple. As the temple is in total ruins and has been deserted, it is advisable to remove this inscription to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

45. *Bhurwada*.—This village is about 20 miles to the west of Sheopur. Adjoining the village is an old *madhi* or temple now in a sadly dilapidated condition. It is a pillared hall with a flat roof. The hall is enclosed with a dwarf wall carrying short pillars leaving the upper part open. It is built of huge blocks of stones laid without any kind of mortar. A number of mutilated figures of Hindu gods and goddesses are now stored under its roof. On the site of a deserted village known as *Puranakheda*, one mile from Bhurwada are lying quite a number of sculptures of Jaina *Tirthamkaras*. Evidently there was here a large Jaina temple of about the 11th or 12th century A. D. to which these sculptures belonged. They are now lying loose uncared for and deserve to be removed to the Archæological Museum.

46. *Bukhari*.—Is 16 miles to the west of Sheopur. There are a few images of Hindu gods collected in a group under a tree and a large Jaina image locally known as *Siddha Baba* situated about half a mile from the village. None of these sculptures are of any outstanding merit.

47. *Birpur*.—Is a village quite close to the Railway Station of the same name. Towards the south of this village lie two pieces of a carved door-frame and two miniature images belonging to a mediæval temple.

48. *Dhanachz.*—This village is 4 miles from the Khojipura Station on G. L. Railway. About half a mile to the north of this village, on the bank of the Parem river, there is a large inscription dated V. S. 1351 lying loose in the jungle. This ought to be brought to the Archæological Museum.

49. *Dhodar.*—Is 2 miles from Khojipura Station on the G. L. Railway. On a platform in the village there is a Devanagari inscription dated in V. S. 1131. It is worth being taken to the Archæological Museum.

50. *Dhonakona.*—Is 5 miles from Khojipura Station on the G. L. Railway. Dhonakona is a *kho* (valley) and not a village. Here, in the midst of the thick jungle are the ruins of a Jaina temple consisting of two adjacent enclosures occupying a large area. There is a main shrine sheltering a large image of Su-Parsvanath, about 10' high. The walls of both the enclosures are lined with niches each of which sheltered an image of a Jaina *Tirthamkara*. Many of these images have disappeared but numerous still exist, some being *in situ* and others dislodged from their seats and lying loose in the ruins. Most of the images bear inscriptions on their pedestals, the dates varying between the 11th and 14th centuries A. D. A huge image of a Jaina *Tirthamkara* about 20' in length is lying in the bed of the adjoining stream. It is carved in a huge boulder of rock but has been left unfinished, perhaps owing to a flaw in the material.

51. *Radeb.*—Is an old village, about 12 miles to the east of Sheopur, possessing numerous ruins of old temples and images. The most conspicuous among the ruins of these temples is a small shrine standing on a double platform situated on the eastern outskirts of the village. The carved door-frame, the pillars of the porch and the masonry of the platform show that the original temple belonged to about the 11th century A. D. The walls and the roof of the shrine are a later repair. It seems to have been originally a Jaina temple of Shantinath, whose idol, mutilated and dethroned, lies at the foot of the platform. A Siva *linga* is now worshipped in the shrine. A little further to the east of the temple stands a platform supporting an image of a goddess locally known as *Bara-Bhuja Mata*, but it is in fact a sixteen-armed goddess, apparently the Jaina goddess Chakresvari (Lakshmi) riding on Garuda. Another group of fragmentary images lies on a raised ground, a little to the west of the temple. To the west of the village is still another group of Hindu and Jaina images. On the bank of a large tank outside the village stand a number of *Sati* stones bearing inscriptions with dates ranging from the 14th to the 16th century A. D. and a loose stone inscription in the bed of the tank.

52. *Salmania.*—Is a village 16 miles to the west of Sheopur. It possesses a temple of about the 12th or 13th century A. D. now in ruins. The temple is two storeyed and stands on a platform. It has

lost its *sikhara* and one side-wall. On the exterior and on the pillars there is good carving decoration. The temple deserves to be conserved.

53. *Utanwad*.—The village is 14 miles to the west of Sheopur. Once it possessed a temple of about the 11th century A. D., which has now disappeared altogether. But its existence is indicated by numerous carvings built up in the four or five later temples which exist at present. Of these temples, that of Lakshmi-Narayan is the largest and seems to be the oldest one. It has a shrine-room surmounted with a *sikhara*, and a *sabhamandapa* covered with a dome. The sill and lintel of the door of *garbhagriha* and some of the pillars of the *sabhamandapa* have apparently been taken from the ruins of the 11th century temple referred to above. The two richly carved pillars lying on the ground near this temple and the beautifully carved *torana* (arch) built into the temple of Govindji likewise come from the ruins of the same temple. A Rajput *chhatra* locally known as *Pirji-ka-Asan*, an open twelve pillared building crowned with a dome, and a square step-well are the other old buildings of some interest.

District Tonwarghar.

54. *Badokhar*.—Is a small old village about a mile to the east of Morena. The monuments and antiquities which survive here are scattered around the village. Among them are an old circular well built of ashlar masonry; a fragment of an inscribed memorial pillar lying loose and a piece of an inscribed *Sati* pillar near this well. Two *Sati* pillars with the usual sculptures and inscriptions lie under a *Nim* tree on the side of the Morena-Ambah road. Three groups of fragmentary sculptures—one lying on the northern, another on the eastern outskirts of the village and a third near the modern shrine of a goddess (*Mata*)—and a row of small modern pillars and a ruined room sheltering another modern pillar, stand 2 furlongs to the north-east of the village. Numerous old stone *kolhus* (sugarcane press-mills) are lying in the field in the neighbourhood of the village. The fragments of sculptures referred to above, seem to have belonged to a temple of about the 11th century A. D., which must have existed possibly near the well which is equally old. The *Sati* pillars as seen from their inscriptions range in date between the 15th and the 17th centuries A. D.

(3) Epigraphy.

55. Six Sanskrit, 25 Hindi, 24 Persian and Arabic, and 3 bilingual (Persian and Hindi) or 58 inscriptions in all were copied during the year of report, as shown in *Appendix D*.

56. Three out of the six Sanskrit inscriptions were discovered by Pandit Surya Narayan Vyas near the Mahakal temple at Ujjain. They are only small fragments of one or more large inscriptions. Judging from the style of characters they are as old as the 10th to 11th century A. D. One of them seems to be a *prasasti* of some

prosperous king who is described as having visited several remote places in India such as Ayodhya, the river Sarayu, the Himalayas and the Malaya mountain. The object of the inscription was very likely to record the construction of a temple of Vishnu as would appear from the name, Nirvana-Narayana, which occurs in the surviving portion of the inscription. Two of the remaining Sanskrit inscriptions were found at Gyaraspur (District Bhilsa) and the last one at Khor (District Mandasor). One of the two inscriptions found at Gyaraspur is a mere pilgrim's record while the other one which is incised on the pedestal of an idol of the Buddha stuck up on a ruined *stupa*, is a copy of the Buddhist formula beginning with *ye dharma*, etc., usually found on such images. The fragmentary inscription found at Khor, records the construction of a well. It mentions Padmasimha and Tejasimha, two rulers of an unknown dynasty. The genealogy of the donor who was a *Vanika* (merchant) by caste and whose name is lost in the missing portion, gives the names of his ancestors who are historically unimportant.

57. Out of 25 Hindi inscriptions, two record the construction of step-wells and two that of temples. Six of them are engraved on memorial pillars, five are *Sati* records and two register certain grants of land. On one of these last two, which is at Ujjain, is incised a figure of an ass (such inscriptions are nick-named *Gadha-gal*) which is meant to invoke an imprecation on those who would violate or in any way interfere with the grant. On the other which exists near Khor are carved figures of a cow and her calf below the text. This is also intended as an imprecation similar to the above. Another inscription which is dated in V. S. 1510 (A. D. 1453) mentions the name of Sultan Mahmud Shah Khilji of Malwa. The remaining seven inscriptions are illegible.

58. All 24 Persian inscriptions mostly engraved on wells, tombs and mosques, are situated in and around the village Bhonrasa. One of these is a *Tarikh-nama* (i. e., history) recording the construction of the Bhonrasa fort by Hasan Khan in the year A. H. 1003 (A. D. 1594) in the reign of Emperor Akbar. Two of these inscriptions refer to the reign of Shah Jahan. Eight more inscriptions record the construction or repairs to wells and mosques during the reign of Aurangzeb, four being dated in A. H. 1094, 1095, 1096 and 1102. Eleven inscriptions record mere texts from the holy Koran while the remaining two consist of moral precepts.

59. Out of 3 bilingual inscriptions, also coming from Bhonrasa, one dated in A. H. 888 (=A. D. 1483) refers to the reign of Sultan Ghias Shah son of Mahmud Shah Khilji of Malwa. After mentioning Bhonrasa as a *Kasba* in the *Sarkar* of Chanderi it records a certain grant, the nature of which is not clear, and invokes an imprecatory oath on all Hindus and Muslims alike, whoever would interfere with the continuation of the grant. Another inscription records the abolition of *begar* (forced labour) while the last one records the construction of a well by a certain *Kanungo* whose name is illegible.

(4) Numismatics.

60. Six gold, 624 silver, 115 copper and 1 lead or 746 coins in all were examined during the year of report. Out of these coins, 509 of silver and one of lead were received in three lots as treasure-trove finds discovered at Pachlana (District Ujjain), Atari Khejda (District Esagarh) and Harsi Dam (District Gird). The remaining 6 gold, 115 silver and 115 copper coins were purchased in three lots from three different persons, the major portion of them having been purchased in a lot of 5 gold, 114 silver and 113 copper from Mr. G. J. M. Hamilton who was once in the Gwalior State Service. One gold coin was purchased from a local dealer. One silver and two copper coins were purchased from an outside curio dealer (for detail see *Appendix E*).

61. The first lot of treasure-trove finds consisted of 10 silver coins belonging to Native States. Four of these were acquired for our coin cabinet, two of which belonged to Mahadji Scindia and two to Yeshwant Rao Holkar.

62. The second lot contained 146 silver coins, all of Mughal Emperors, viz., 15 coins of Shah Jahan, 125 of Aurangzeb and 6 of Shah Alam I. 111 coins from this lot have been acquired for our coin cabinet, consisting of 12 coins of Shah Jahan, 94 of Aurangzeb and 5 of Shah Alam I, all of different dates and mints.

63. The third treasure-trove lot consisted of 354 coins, one of lead and the rest of silver. All the silver coins belong to Mughal Emperors while the lead coin is of doubtful identification but possibly assignable to a Sultan of Gujrat. 353 silver coins consisted of 9 coins of Akbar, 12 of Jahangir, 175 of Shah Jahan, 135 of Aurangzeb, 6 of Murad Baksh, 1 of Shah Jahan II, 1 of Ahmad Shah, 2 of Shah Alam II, 1 of Jayaji Rao Scindia, 2 of Kachhawahas of Narwar and 9 of different Native States. 223 coins from this lot representing seven Mughal Emperors *i. e.*, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Murad Baksh, Ahmad Shah, and Shah Alam II, including one coin of Kachhawahas of Narwar have been acquired for our coin cabinet, the rest of the coins have been finally disposed of. These two huge lots of Mughal coins have considerably enriched our coin cabinet which can now very well boast of a fair representation of coins of many dates and mints of two Emperors Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.

64. Out of the three lots that were purchased, the first lot of 232 coins of Mr. G. J. M. Hamilton consisted mostly of coins of the Scindias and those of some neighbouring States. This collection has proved to be of immense value as it contains most of the types of Scindia coins representing all rulers from Mahadji Scindia down to the present Maharaja. Some of these coins are not figured in any of the published catalogues of coins and are, therefore, rare. The second lot of the coins purchased possesses three important ancient coins, two of king Jayamitra of Panchala, *circa* 1st century A. D. and one of Sri Samantadeva, king of Ohind, *circa* 10th century A. D. One gold coin, the only coin in the third lot, is of Emperor Shah Jahan dated A. H. 1068.

VII. Museums.

(1) Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

65. In the year of report 531 antiquities were acquired for this Museum. They comprise 8 sculptures, 1 stone inscription, 18 old miniature paintings, 5 metal images and 499 coins. A list of these acquisitions appears in *Appendix F*. The sculptural acquisitions include stone images of Jaina *Tirthamkaras* unearthed in the course of clearance for making a play-ground for the Scindia School on Gwalior Fort, and sculpture of a mother and a child from Bagh. The stone inscription comes from Khor (District Mandasor). It is described under 'Epigraphy' above. Among the miniature paintings, those of the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb and Mughal Empresses Jodhabai, Noorjahan and Mumtaz Mahal, though they are only copies of original paintings, are of historical and artistic interest. The collection also includes paintings of Raghunath Rao Peshwa, of Maharaja Jayaji Rao and those of Gwalior celebrities such as Baba Kapur, the famous Muhammadan fakir, Sardar Sambhaji Rao Angre, General Mahurkar and Mannu Jamadar. The metal images include figures of Siva dancing (*Tandava*), Siva carrying his wife Sati on his shoulder, the Buddha preaching his first sermon, and Parasurama slaying his mother with his axe. The most important part of the acquisition is, however, that of old coins partly purchased and partly received as treasure-trove. They comprise two Panchala coins of Jayamitra (*circa* 1st century A. D.), one of Samantadeva of Ohind (*circa* 10th century A. D.), some good Mughal coins and an almost complete set of Scindia coins, some of which are rare. These collections have enriched our coin cabinet to a very considerable extent. For a more detailed description of these see under 'Numismatics'.

66. The antiquities acquired in the last year were duly classified and exhibited in the year of report. Some repairs were made to the Museum building, particularly the remodelling of the sky-lights of the Bagh Room so as to make them water-tight. The premises were improved by strengthening the pot-garden and planting some more trees near the building. Our Museum participated in the Exhibition held at Gwalior under the auspices of the All Gwalior Marathi Sahitya Sammelan by lending interesting exhibits consisting of paintings, coins and estampages of old inscriptions of historical value.

67. In the year of report Mr. H. Hargreaves, an ex-Director-General of Archæology in India, inspected our Museum on behalf of the Museums Association London, in the course of a survey of important Museums in the British Empire, which the Association has undertaken. Mr. Hargreaves was highly pleased with the richness of the collection and the system of arrangement and labelling of the exhibits. He made some useful suggestions regarding the further improvement of the Museum, particularly that of putting up notices in each room giving general introductory remarks on the contents of the room, in addition to the existing labels on each individual exhibit. An effect will be given to this suggestion as soon as possible.

68. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum in the year of report the following names deserve mention :—

(1) His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief, India; (2) Dr. A. J. Bernet Kempers of the Leyden University, Holland; (3) A party of students of the Technical College, Dayal Bag, Agra; (4) Mr. L. B. Bundaranayake of the Kandy Museum, Ceylon; (5) Count and Countess Paffy, Hungary (6) Messrs. L. L. Fermor and Francis Fermor; (7) Mr. V. V. Mirashi, Professor of Sanskrit, Nagpur University; (8) Professor K. C. Kar, Presidency College, Calcutta; (9) Major and Mrs. P. J. Sarman, Chicago, U. S. A.; (10) Mr. H. L. Srivastava Assistant, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, for Central India and Rajputana; (11) Major A. M. Mills, Military Adviser-in-Chief, India and Col. A. Irvine Fortescue; (12) Mr. M. Hamid, Superintendent of Archaeology, Bhopal State; (13) Pandit Vishnu R. Karandikar of the Narmada Valley Research Board; (14) Major-General and Mrs. Dashwood; and (15) Mr. H. Hargreaves, ex-Director-General of Archaeology in India, on behalf of the Museums Association, London.

(2) Archæological Museum at Ujjain.

69. Three new sculptures were added to the collection of Mahakal temple at Ujjain. All the sculptures acquired in last two years were lying loose. They were arranged properly and fixed up in cement.

VIII. Publication Works.

70. *Annual Administration Reports* for the years 1929-30 (V. S. 1986) and 1930-31 (V. S. 1987) were printed and published in the year of report. *Annual Reports* for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 were sent to the Press. An article in English on the "*Past, Present and Future of Archæology in Gwalior State*" written by the Superintendent and an article in Hindi on '*Important Forts in Gwalior State*' written by the Curator were contributed to the Birthday Special Number of the *Jayaji Pratap*.

IX. Important Events.

71. Among important events relating to the Department, mention may be made of :—

(1) The visit of His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief of India, to the Archæological Museum in the Gujari Mahal and to the archæological monuments on the Gwalior Fort, in the company of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib on the 30th October 1935. An album of the photographs of archæological monuments (*Gwalior Souvenir*) and number of copies of some of the publications of the Department were presented by His Highness to His Excellency and party.

(2) The visit of His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, the Governor of the U. P., and Her Excellency Lady Haig to the Surwaya Fort. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson, the Resident at Gwalior, Mr. Pannalal I. C. S., Commissioner, Jhansi

Division and Sir Hashmat Ullah Khan, the Home Member. Their Excellencies were shown round the monuments, and copies of select publications of the Department were presented to them.

(3) The visit of Lt.-Col. Robson, the A. G. G. in Central India, and Lt.-Col. D. M. Fraser, the Political Agent, Malwa, accompanied by Mrs. Fraser, to the Bagh Caves.

72. Important groups of archaeological monuments in the State are steadily gaining in popularity and attracting visitors from all over the country. The following distinguished persons to the different monuments deserve notice :—

(a) **Bagh Caves.**

(1) Sir Chuunilal Mehta and Sir Valchand Hirachand, commercial magnets of Bombay, and Lady Mehta, (2) Sir Hashmat Ullah Khan, Home Member, Gwalior Government, (3) Dr. B. S. Moonje, Nagpur. (4) Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye of Indore, (5) Dr. S. P. Agharkar of the Calcutta University, (6) Babu Puran Chand Nahar of Calcutta, (7) Mr. N. S. Rahalkar, Commissioner, Customs, Excise and Commerce, Indore, (8) Pt. K. L. Razdan, Deputy Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State and (9) Mr. H. H. Pandya, Director of Agriculture, Gwalior State.

(b) **Surwaya Monuments.**

(1) Mr. K. B. Bhatia, I. C. S., U. P., (2) Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, Army Member, Gwalior, (3) Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Finance Member, Gwalior, (4) Mr. S. V. Kanungo, Finance Member, Indore, (5) Mr. Muhammad Hayat Khan, Inspector-General of Records, Gwalior, (6) Pt. K. L. Razdan, D. I. G. of Education, Gwalior, (7) Mr. B. L. Suryawanshi, Suba of District Narwar, and (8) Mr. Y. Bhargava, Editor, *Jayaji Pratap*.

(c) **Udaygiri Caves.**

(1) Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident at Gwalior, (2) Raja of Kutwada, Oudh, (3) Dr. N. P. Chakrawarti, Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, (4) Prof. V. V. Mirashi of the Nagpur University, (5) Punjab University Students' Party, and (6) The Historical Society, R. S. D. College, Ferozepore.

X. Photographs and Drawings.

73. Two hundred and seventeen photographs were taken and over 500 bromide prints from the old and new negatives were prepared during the year under notice (see *Appendix G*). No lantern slides or drawings were prepared during the year. The photo-prints were made for :—

- (a) the usual set required for record,
- (b) the Album submitted with the Annual Report.
- (c) making three sets of presentation albums,
- (d) preparing two albums of photographs of duplicate sculptures,

- (e) making an album presented to His Highness, on the auspicious occasion of his Birthday, and
- (f) supplying to the customers.

XI. Office Library.

74. One hundred and eighty-two volumes were added to the Office Library in the year under report. They comprise books on Archaeology, Art, Architecture, History and allied subjects. Out of these, 98 volumes were purchased and the rest were received as present or in exchange from the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Governments of Indian States and other private institutions, to whom our thanks are due. A detailed list of the books is given in *Appendix H*.

XII. Expenditure and Income.

75. The expenditure incurred under various heads of the budget by the Department, and the income realised, are set forth in *Appendices I and J*, respectively. Thus the annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,397-12-1 and the income from various sources to Rs. 140-8-11 in the year of report.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

76. In conclusion the undersigned cannot but acknowledge his sincere gratitude to Lt.-Col. Sir Hashmat Ullah Khan, Home Member, and to Rao Bahadur L. B. Mulye, Member for Education and Municipalities, under whose portfolios the Department worked in the year of report, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy with which they treated him in the discharge of his duties.

M. B. GARDE,

Superintendent of Archaeology,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

**Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwalior State, for the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.**

Date, month and year.	Movements and halts.	REMARKS.
August 1935.		
10th.	Gwalior to Surwaya.	
11th.	Halt at Surwaya.	
12th.	Surwaya to Shivpuri.	
13th.	Shivpuri to Surwaya and back.	
14th-15th.	Halts at Shivpuri.	
16th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
December 1935.		
4th-5th.	Gwalior to Bhilsa and then to Udaygiri.	
6th.	Halt at Udaygiri.	
7th-8th.	Udaygiri to Mandasor <i>via</i> Ujjain.	
9th-11th.	Halts at Mandasor.	
12th-13th.	Mandasor to Gwalior <i>via</i> Ujjain.	
15th.	Gwalior to Narwar and then to Shivpuri.	
16th.	Shivpuri to Chanderi.	
17th.	Chanderi to Surwaya and then to Shivpuri.	
18th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
20th.	Gwalior to Pawaya-Dhumeshwar and back.	
25th-28th.	Gwalior to Mysore <i>via</i> Poona and Arsikere.	
29th-31st.	Halts at Mysore.	
January 1936.		
1st-3rd.	Excursions to Seringpatam, Somnathpur, Sivasamudram, Sravan Belgola, Belur and Halebid.	
4th-5th.	Mysore to Hyderabad (Deccan).	

APPENDIX A.—(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and halts.	REMARKS.
6th-7th.	Hyderabad to Nagpur.	
8th-9th.	Nagpur to Gwalior.	
26th.	Gwalior to Pawaya-Dhumeswar <i>via</i> Antri.	
27th.	Dhumeswar to Dabra <i>via</i> Pawaya.	
28th.	Dabra to Gwalior.	
February 1936		
14th.	Gwalior to Bhonrasa.	
15th.	Bhonrasa to Bhilsa, Udaygiri and back to Bhilsa.	
16th.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
17th-19th.	Halts at Gyaraspur.	
20th.	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
21st.	Bhilsa to Bhonrasa.	
22nd-25th.	Halts at Bhonrasa.	
26th.	Bhonrasa to Chanderi <i>via</i> Mungaoli.	
27th.	Chanderi to Esagarh.	
28th.	Esagarh to Narwar.	
29th.	Halt at Narwar.	
March 1936.		
1st.	Narwar to Gwalior.	
21st.	Gwalior to Dhumeswar.	
22nd.	Halt at "	
23rd.	Dhumeswar to Gwalior.	
April 1936.		
29th.	Gwalior to Badokhar <i>via</i> Morena.	
30th.	Badokhar to Gwalior.	
May 1936.		
3rd.	Gwalior to Dhumeswar.	

APPENDIX A.—(concl'd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and halts.	REMARKS.
4th	Halt at Dhumeshwar.	
5th.	Dhumeshwar to Gwalior.	
14th-15th.	Gwalior to Ujjain <i>via</i> Goona.	
16th.	Ujjain to Gadh and back.	
17th.	„ Undasa and back.	
18th.	Halt at Ujjain.	
19th-20th.	Ujjain to Bagh Caves <i>via</i> Mhow.	
21st.	Bagh Caves to Mandasor.	
22nd.	Mandasor to Sondni and back.	
„	Mandasor to Khor and then to Jawad D. B.	
23rd.	Jawad D. B. to Mandasor and then to Barnagar, D. B.	
24th.	Barnagar D. B. to Ujjain and then to Sonkachh, D. B.	
25th.	Sonkachh D. B. to Gandhawal and back.	
26th.	Sonkachh to Gyaraspur <i>via</i> Bhilsa.	
27th-28th.	Halts at Gyaraspur.	
29th.	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa, Udaygiri and back to Bhilsa.	
30th.	Bhilsa to Chanderi.	
31st.	Chanderi to Gwalior <i>via</i> Surwaya.	

APPENDIX B.

List of Monuments Conserved during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	AMOUNT SANCTIONED.		Total.	AMOUNT SPENT.		Total.
			Current year.	Last year.		Current year.	Last year.	
1	Bagh	Buddhist caves	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 3,223 9 9	Rs. a. p. 3,223 9 9	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 2,908 7 2	Rs. a. p. 2,908 7 2
2	Chanderi	Jama Masjid	253 0 0	366 0 0	619 0 0	173 1 7	..	173 1 7
3	"	Raja-ka-maqbara	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	36 6 0	..	36 6 0
4	Gwalior	Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.	41 0 0	..	41 0 0	40 2 6	..	40 2 6
5	"	"	90 0 0	..	90 0 0	84 3 0	..	84 3 0
6	Gyaraspur	Bajramath	169 0 0	..	169 0 0	130 2 3	..	130 2 3
7	"	Ath-Khamba	95 0 0	..	95 0 0	70 1 6	..	70 1 6
8	"	Ruins on the hill	46 0 0	..	46 0 0	23 9 6	..	23 9 6
9	"	Hindola Toran	155 0 0	..	155 0 0	111 10 10	..	111 10 10
10	"	Tomb of John Snow	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	49 6 3	..	49 6 3
11	"	Sign-boards	..	150 0 0	150 0 0	..	149 15 6	149 15 6
12	"	Maladevi temple	..	625 0 0	625 0 0	..	387 9 4	387 9 4

APPENDIX B.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	AMOUNT SANCTIONED.		Total.	AMOUNT SPENT.		Total.
			Current year.	Last year.		Current year.	Last year.	
13	Khor	Nau Toran temple	Rs. a. p. 350 0 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 350 0 0	Rs. a. p. 329 6 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 329 6 0
14	"	"	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	121 6 0	..	121 6 0
15	"	"	28 0 0	..	28 0 0	27 1 0	..	27 1 0
16	Lashkar	Chhatra of Rani Lakshmi- bai of Jhansi.	181 0 0	..	181 0 0	181 0 0	..	181 0 0
17	"	"	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	37 10 6	..	37 10 6
18	Narwar	Monuments on the Nar- war Fort.	59 0 0	..	59 0 0	58 8 9	..	58 8 9
19	"	"	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	9 6 7	..	9 6 7
20	"	Jait Khamba and Sati Sundardas.	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	16 1 3	..	16 1 3
21	"	"	31 0 0	..	31 0 0	28 1 2	..	28 1 2
22	Udaygiri	Caves and Rest House.	110 0 0	..	110 0 0	90 6 10	..	90 6 10
		Total ..	1,931 0 0	4,364 9 9	6,295 9 9	1,617 11 6	3,446 0 0	5,063 11 6
		Work done from Aukaf Department.						
23	Pawaya	Special repairs to Dhu- meshwar temple.	3,490 0 0	..	3,490 0 0	2,090 3 1	..	2,090 3 1

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
District Bhilsa.			
1	Besnagar ..	Two ancient corn-storing pits, made of bricks ..	III
2	„ ..	Traces of an old store-house of corns	„
3	Bhonrasa ..	A mosque near the Betwa Gate, where carved pillars, lintels, brackets etc, of an ancient temple are used.	II
4	„ ..	Khichi <i>Chabutra</i> (platform) to the west of the village ..	III
5	„ ..	Mata's temple to the west of the village	„
6	Burro ..	A Mughal gate to the south of the village	„
7	„ ..	Another gate to the northern direction	„
8	„ ..	A circular <i>baodi</i> with a <i>Sati</i> -stone lying inside ..	„
9	„ ..	A square <i>baodi</i> with a Persian inscription	„
10	„ ..	A group of ruined sculptures in the village.. ..	„
11	Gyaraspur ..	A ruined Buddhist <i>stupa</i> with 3-4 sculptures of the Buddha lying scattered.	II
12	Pauvanala ..	An old Mughal <i>sarai</i>	III
13	„ ..	An old mosque inside the <i>sarai</i>	„
District Sheopur.			
14	Bagher ..	An inscription (2'6"X1'6"X4") dated V. S. 1532 built up in a Jaina temple.	II
15	Bhurwada ..	An old <i>madhi</i> (small shrine) of 11th or 12th cent. A. D. sheltering a number of mutilated sculptures.	III
16	„ ..	A group of 10 Jaina Tirthamkaras of reddish black stone.	II
17	„ ..	A Jaina Tirthamkara of white sandstone lying near above.	„
18	Birpur ..	A group of two pieces of door-frames and two miniature images.	III
19	Bukhari ..	A mutilated Jaina image (2'X1'6"), locally called <i>Siddha-baba</i> , about half a mile east of the village.	„
20	„ ..	A group of small Brahmanical images	„

APPENDIX C.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
21	Dhanacha ..	An inscription of V. S. 1351 on the bank of the river Parem, to the north of the village.	II
22	Dhodar ..	An old Hindi inscription of V. S. 1131 on a platform in the village.	III
23	Dhionakhona ..	A Jaina temple of the 12th cent. A. D.	II
24	" ..	An image of Jaina Tirthamkara lying in the bed of the river.	III
25	Radeb ..	An old Jaina temple of the 12th cent. A. D.	"
26	" ..	An image of Santinath with a pedestal, near above ..	II
27	" ..	An image of a goddess with 16 arms, wrongly called <i>Barabhuji</i> (12-armed).	"
28	" ..	A group of <i>Sati</i> stones on the bank of a large tank ..	III
29	" ..	A group of fragmentary sculptures to the west of the Jaina temple.	II
30	Salmania ..	A 12th century temple	"
31	" ..	A <i>Sati</i> -stone near above	III
32	Utanwad ..	Lakshmi-Narayan temple	I
33	" ..	Two carved pillars lying loose near above	II
34	" ..	Govindaji's temple with an arch (<i>torana</i>) of an ancient temple.	III
35	" ..	Onkarji's temple	"
36	" ..	Pir-ji-ka Asan	"
37	" ..	Six small images stuck up on a platform	"
38	Utanwad ..	A <i>baodi</i> called Chopda	"
39	" ..	Another <i>baodi</i>	"
District Tonwarghar.			
40	Badokhar ..	An old well with a memorial pillar to the south of village	"
41	" ..	A group of <i>Sati</i> stones to the south-east of the village by road-side.	"
42	" ..	Two groups of sculptures to the north-east of the village	"
43	" ..	Some small warriors' memorial pillars to the N. E. of the village, about a furlong's distance.	"

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
1	Bhonrasa.	On the Markandi gate	4	Nagari.	Local Hindi.	..	..	Being written in local slang Hindi, its purport cannot be made out.	1'5" × 10"
2	"	"	4	Naskh and Nastaliq.	Arabic and Persian.	..	..	Holy text from the Koran	1'8" × 1'5½"
3	"	"	10	Naskh.	"	Akbar.	A. H. 1003 (A. D. 1594)	The top line is in Arabic and contains holy text. The rest is in Persian and has prose heading 'Tarikh-nama Qila Bhonrasa' (date-record of Bhonrasa fort). It refers to the construction of the fort by Hasan Khan in A. H. 1003 during the reign of Akbar. The last line is a chronogram.	2'7" × 4"
4	"	On a stone post near the gate of the fort.	14 { 14 { (	Naskh. Nagari.	Arabic and Persian. Hindi.	Ghias Shah Khilji of Mandu.	Wednesday <i>Phalguna</i> <i>vadi</i> 5, V. S. 1540 A. H. 888	The inscription consists of two records, in Persian on the top and Nagari below. The former refers to Sher Khan and Chanderi. The latter portion refers to Ghias Shah as Sultan of Chanderi province in which Bhonrasa was a <i>Kasba</i> . The record seems to	3'8" × 11½"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Bhonrasa.	On another stone post near the same gate of the fort.	12	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	..	Refers itself to Bhonrasa. Very badly written and hence illegible.	2'6" × 1'3"
6	"	On a rock-tablet in the step-well in the fort.	5	"	"	Akbar.	Friday <i>Vaishakha vadi 5</i> , V. S. 1641 (A. D. 1584)	Refers to the reign of Emperor Muhammad Akbar. The purport is not clear. The inscription perhaps records the construction of the step-well. The figure of an axe is repeated twice below the inscription.	1'8" × 9½"
7	"	On another rock-tablet in the same well	10	Crude Nastaliq.	Persian.	"	A. H. 992 (A. D. 1587)	Refers to the reign of Emperor Akbar. It records the construction of a well along with a mosque which is no longer standing.	2'1" × 1'4½"
8	"	On a <i>sati</i> post built into the same well in the fort.	9	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	V. S. 1564 (A. D. 1507)	Records the cremation of a <i>sati</i> . Names are illegible.	1'9" × 11½"

APPENDIX D.—(contd.)

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Bhonrasa.	On a stone slab in front of the Bazar gate.	16	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	Friday <i>Asvina</i> <i>vadi</i> 13, A. H. 1195, V. S. 1844 (A. D. 1787)	These are two different records, one engraved above the other. The former consists of one Persian and 16 Nagari lines and seems to record the abolition of forced labour (<i>begar</i>) for Hindus and Muslims both. The Nagari portion is entirely illegible.	3'3" × 1'1"
10	"	On Bindiwali masjid	9	Nastaliq.	Persian.	Shah Jahan.	..	Refers to the construction of a mosque with a light-post and <i>minbar</i> (dais for a call of prayer) with an arch in the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan.	1'3" × 9"
11	"	On Bina-Niv-ki masjid	in 3 panels of 5, 4 and 4 lines respectively.	Naskh.	" and Arabic.	"	A. H. 1050 ? (A. D. 1640)	Panel 1: contains holy text. Panel 2: Kalima. Refers itself to the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan in A.H. 1050 (?). Panel 3: Names of Abu Bakr, Usman, etc., and Kalima.	3'2½" × 7"
12	"	On a tomb opposite Bina-Niv-ki masjid.	6	"	Arabic.	..	..	Holy text. Last line has a name which is illegible.	11" × 8½"
13	"	On a tomb in front of Kalan-dari masjid.	3	"	"	..	..	Holy text	5" × 7½"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

31

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Bhonrasa.	On another tomb, nearby ..	3	Naskh.	Arabic.	..	..	Holy text.	1' × 6"
15	"	On a tomb in front of Eka-khambi masjid.	3	"	"	..	..	"	5" × 10"
16	"	On another tomb	3	"	"	..	..	"	6" × 10"
17	"	"	2	"	"	..	..	"	4" × 10½"
18	"	"	3	"	"	..	..	"	5" × 10"
19	"	On a tomb opposite Bade-Bag-ki masjid.	4	"	"	..	..	"	1'1" × 1'10½"
20	"	"	3	"	"	..	..	"	1'1" × 1'9½"
21	"	On Bade-Bag-ki masjid ..	6	" and Nastaliq.	" and Persian.	Aurangzeb (A. D. 1684)	A. H. 1096 (A. D. 1684)	Holy text in Arabic. Only the last line is in Persian which refers to the construction of the mosque in A.H. 1096 during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb by order of Nawab Ikhlās Khan under the supervision of Zilla-i-Khan Zalil son of Abad Khan Zalil, a native of Lahore.	11½" × 1'3"
22	"	On another mosque in Bada-Bag.	4	Nastaliq.	Persian.	..	..	A precept in Persian prose, viz., "Man is destined to live in the world	1' × 1'9"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Bhonrasa.	On another mosque in <i>Bada-Bag</i> .	4	Nastaliq.	Persian.	..	..	for a short time. He should not oppress the weak but should so live that he may not have to repent at the approach of his end"	1'1" × 1'10"
24	"	On a slab in a circular <i>Baodi</i> in <i>Bada-Bag</i>	3	"	"	..	A. H. 1102 (A. D. 1690)	A precept seems to be written here but the letters are worn out and illegible. Refers to the construction of a well in the compound of the tomb of Ikhlas Khan during the governorship or supervision of Muhammad Sharif, in the month of Ramzan of the year A. H. 1102.	10" × 1'10½"
25	"	On a tablet in the third mosque in <i>Bada-Bag</i> .	7	Naskh (crude).	Arabic and Persian.	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1095 (A. D. 1683)	Refers to the construction of the mosque in the month of Zil-Hijja of A. H. 1095 in the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb.	10" × 10½"
26	"	On a stone tablet in Idgah ..	6	Nastaliq.	Persian.	..	A. H. 1329 (A. D. 1911)	Refers to the repairs of Idgah by Fazl-i-ali Khan.	1'5½" × 1'1½"
27	"	On Jagirdar's mosque ..	4	Naskh.	" and Arabic.	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1094 R. Y. 24 (A. D. 1682)	Kalima and holy text. Date is given as A. H. 1094 and 24 Aurangzebshahi, (24th regnal year of Aurangzeb).	8½" × 3'5½"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Bhonrasa.	On a tomb by the road-side.	2	Naskh.	Arabic.	..	..	Holy text.	2'6" × 1'9"
29	"	"	2	"	"	..	..	"	"
30	"	On a tombstone on the platform of Jagirdar's mosque	10	"	"	..	..	Much worn out and illegible.	11½" × 10½"
31	"	On a temple of <i>mata</i> (goddess)	6	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	V. S. 1681 (A. D. 1624)	Records the construction (probably of the temple on which it is incised) by persons—names illegible.	1'7½" × 1'6"
32	"	On a well near <i>mata</i> 's temple.	9) 3)	Nastaliq. Nagari.	Persian. Hindi.	..	V. S. 108 (8)	Refers to the construction of a well by Kanungo whose name is illegible.	1'1½" × 8½"
33	"	On a <i>sati</i> stone near Chanderi gate.	7	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	Saturday <i>Pausha</i> <i>sudi</i> 11 V. S. 1789 (A. D. 1732)	Records the cremation of a <i>sati</i> . There is a figure of a horse between the panel of the <i>sati</i> and the inscription.	1'3" × 1'
34	Gyaraspur.	On a platform on the southern bank of Manasarovara tank	3	Old Nagari of the 10th-11th century	Sanskrit corrupt	..	..	Almost illegible. Seems to be a pilgrim's record and mentions श्री सिद्धेश्वर.	11" × 4½"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Gyaraspur.	On the pedestal of a seated image of the Buddha in <i>Bhumisparsa mudra</i> near a <i>stupa</i> . District Mandasor.	1	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	..	Reads :—ये धर्मा हेतुप्रमत्ता हेतुं तेन तयान्तो ह्यववत् । तेनैव यो नि.	1'6" × 2"
36	Khor.	On a stone pillar in a field, one mile to the south of the village.	13	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	..	There are the figures of the sun, the moon, and the cow suckling its calf. The writing is badly engraved and hence illegible. But from the figures of sculpture it would seem that the record registers some grant of land (?) and invokes imprecations against its violation.	1' × 1'5½"
37	"	On a fragmentary piece of stone.	20	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	..	The inscription is only a fragment of a large inscription, the object of which would appear to record the construction of a well named <i>Vimanika</i> . The existing portion contains two genealogies, one of the ruling king and the other of the donor who built the well. The royal genealogy consists of names of kings Padmasimha and Tejasimha who are unknown. The	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

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Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
38	Radeb.	District Sheeopur. On a <i>sati</i> post lying stuck up between two Nim trees near the tank.	10	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	Sunday <i>Chaitra</i> <i>sudi</i> 10 V. S. 1497 (A. D. 1440)	Badly written and engraved. Al- most illegible.	1'1" × 1'
39	"	On a pedestal of an image of Shantinath.	1	Old Nagari.	"	..	V. S. (10) 78	Not clear.	1'1" × 2½"
40	"	On a stone slab lying loose in the bed of the large tank.	3	"	"	..	<i>Pausa</i> <i>vadi</i> 11 V. S. 1799 (A. D. 1734)	Purport is not clear. It mentions जसदेवगुप्त लोचि (जा).	5" × 1'2"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41	Utanwad.	On a temple of Siva (Onkarji).	10	Nagari.	Hindi.	Maharaja Radhikadas of Sheopur.	<i>Pausha vadi</i> 14 V. S. 1852 (A. D. 1795)	It records the construction of the temple of Onkarnath on which it is fixed. The temple was built by Gopal das Gauda during the governorship of Sangrama Singh son of Bakhat Singh while Radhikadas was ruling at Sheopur. It further registers a grant of 51 bighas of land to Kalooram for the worship. The names of the artisan and the writer are also given.	1' x 1'1"
42	"	On a step-well ..	12	"	"	Maharaja-dhiraj Bahadur Singh.	V. S. 1904 (A. D. 1847)	Records the construction of two step-wells and laying out of a garden by the Thakurani of Bakhat Singh. It mentions a grant of 100 bighas of land for the maintenance of the garden.	
43	"	On a small post near Thakurani's <i>Chhattri</i> . District Tonwarghar.	13	"	"	..	V. S. (17) 65	Badly worn out and illegible.	1'2" x 7"
44	Barokhar.	On a memorial post ..	5	Nagari.	Hindi	..	..	Mutilated and illegible.	8" x 11"
45	"	" ..	3	"	"	..	..	"	9" x 5"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	Barokhar.	On a memorial post ..	3	Nagari	Hindi	..	V. S. 1598 (A. D. 1541)	Mutilated and illegible.	6" × 11"
47	"	On a <i>sati</i> stone by the roadside under a tree.	4	"	"	..	V. S. 1548 (A. D. 1401)	Records the cremation of a <i>sati</i> . Names are illegible.	7" × 1'8"
48	"	" " " "	4	"	"	..	<i>Srawan sudi 3</i> V. S. 154(3) (A. D. 1486)	Illegible.	10" × 12"
49	"	On a sugarcane press-mill ..	4	"	"	..	V. S. 18—	"	12" × 10"
50	"	On a <i>sati</i> stone near a well.	2	"	"	..	..	"	3" × 1'5½"
51	"	On a stone slab lying near a well.	4	"	"	..	<i>Jeshta vadi</i> V. S. 1454 (A. D. 1397)	Badly written and illegible.	8" × 1'1"
52	Ujjain.	District Ujjain. On a fragment of an inscribed stone, recently discovered near Mahakal temple (now in the possession of Pandit Surya Narayana Vyasa).	14	Nagari of the 11th century.	Sanskrit.	..	..	This is a small triangular fragment of a large inscription which seems to be a <i>prasati</i> recording the exploits of some prosperous king who is described as having visited remote place situated	8" × 11"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	Ujjain.	On another fragment of stone recently found in the ground of Mahakal temple (now in the possession of Pandit Surya Narayana Vyasa).	7	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	..	ed in the north and south of the Indian continent; such as the garden of Ayodhya, the river Sarayu, the Himalayas and the Malaya mountain, etc. Only one name Nirvana Narayana occurs in the surviving portion. It also refers to the temple of god Vishnu the construction of which was perhaps the object of the <i>prasasti</i> . Numerical figures 18, 19, 22 and 26 indicating verses are seen in the existing portion. Being a very small fragment the purport of the whole inscription can not be ascertained.	3½" × 4"
54	"	"	4	"	"	..	..	This is a small fragment of a huge inscription which contained not less than 273 verses as is seen from that numerical figure indicative of the serial number of a verse surviving in the existing portion.	3" × 1'3½"

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Size.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55	Ujjain.	On a <i>Gadhagal</i> pillar in the Mahakal Museum.	10	Nagari.	Hindi.	Sultan Mahmud of Malwa.	V. S. 1510 (A. D. 1453)	Much mutilated and illegible.	1'1" × 11"
56	Undasa near Ujjain	On a warrior's memorial pillar.	4	"	"	"	"	The first line appears to read as Paramara (?) only. The rest illegible.	9½" × 8"
57	"	On a foot-print stone	1	"	"	"	"	Gives a name which is illegible.	2½" × 8"
58	"	On a stone slab in the Mahakal Museum.	15	"	"	Sultan Mahmud of Malwa.	V. S. 1547 (A. D. 1490)	Mentions Mahmud Sultan of Malwa. Badly written.	1'7" × 8½"

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the Year 1935-86, Samvat 1992.

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
1	Akbar (A. H. 963-1014).	R. 44 ..	Agra.	Silver.	1	
2	"	R. 4 ..	Ahmadabad.	"	1	
3	"	R. 30 ..	"	"	1	(Square).
4	"	R. 41 ..	"	"	1	
5	"	R. 44 ..	"	"	1	
6	"	R. 48 ..	"	"	1	
7	"	A. H. 992		"	1	(Square).
8	"	" 997		"	1	"
9	Jahangir (A.H. 1014-1037).	..	Ahmadabad.	"	1	
10	"	..	"	"	1	
11	"	R. 13 A. H. 1027	Kabul.	"	2	
12	"	R. 7 ..	Lahore.	"	1	
13	"	R. 8 ..	"	"	1	
14	"	R. 21, A. H. 1036	"	"	1	
15	"	R. 14, A. H. 1028	Qandahar.	"	1	
16	"	R. 15, A. H. 1028	"	"	1	
17	"	R. 14 ..	"	"	1	
18	"	R. 15 ..	"	"	1	
19	"	A. H. 1028	Ahmadabad.	"	1	
20	Akbar.	..	..	"	1	
21	Shah Jahan (A. H. 1037-1068).	R. 6, A. H. 1043	Ahmadabad.	"	1	
22	"	R. 12 ..	"	"	1	
23	"	..	"	"	2	
24	"	R. 8, A. H. (10)45	Akbarabad.	"	1	
25	"	R. 16, A. H. 1052	"	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS
26	Shah Jahan.	R. 22, A. H. 1058	Akbarabad.	Silver.	1	
27	"	R. 23, A. H. 1059	"	"	1	
28	"	R. 24, A. H. 1060	"	"	1	
29	"	R. 29, " 1065	"	"	1	
30	"	R. 12 ..	"	"	1	
31	"	" ..	"	"	2	
32	"	R. 38 ..	Agra(<i>Daru-l-Khilafat</i>).	"	1	
33	"	R. 2, A. H. 1039	Akbarnagar.	"	1	
34	"	" 2 ..	"	"	1	
35	"	" 12, A. H. 1048	"	"	2	
36	"	" 6, A. H. 1043	"	"	1	
37	"	" 3, A. H. 1039	"	"	1	
38	"	" 15 ..	"	"	1	
39	"	" 7, A. H. 1043	Bhakkar.	"	1	
40	"	" 30, A. H. 1066	"	"	1	
41	"	A. H. 1042	Burhanpur.	"	1	
42	"	R. 26, A. H. 1062	"	"	1	
43	"	A. H. 106-	"	"	1	
44	"	" ..	Gulkanda.	"	7	
45	"	" ..	Khanbayat.	"	3	
46	"	R. 4, A. H. 1041	Lahore.	"	1	
47	"	" A. H. 1043	"	"	1	
48	"	R. 14, A. H. 1051	"	"	1	
49	"	" 17, A. H. 1054	"	"	2	
50	"	" 19, A. H. 1056	"	"	2	
51	"	" 23, A. H. 1060	"	"	1	
52	"	" 25, A. H. 1062	"	"	1	
53	"	" 32, A.H.(10)69	"	"	1	

APPENDIX E—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
54	Shah Jahan.	R. 6	Lahore.	Silver.	1	
55	"	" 8 ..	"	"	1	
56	"	" 21 ..	"	"	1	
57	"	" 24 ..	"	"	1	
58	"	" 27 ..	"	"	1	
59	"	" 3, A. H. 1039	Multan.	"	2	
60	"	" 5, A. H. 1041	"	"	2	
61	"	" 5, A. H. 1042	"	"	1	
62	"	" .. A. H. 1042	"	"	1	
63	"	R. 6, A. H. 1043	"	"	2	
64	"	" .. A. H. 1043	"	"	1	
65	"	R. 7, A. H. 1044	"	"	1	
66	"	R. 8, A. H. (10)45	"	"	2	
67	"	R. 11, A. H. 1048	"	"	1	
68	"	R.—2 A. H. 1048	"	"	1	
69	"	R. 16, A. H. 1053	"	"	1	
70	"	R. 21, A. H. 1057	"	"	1	
71	"	R. 9, A. H. 1046	"	"	1	
72	"	R. 13 ..	"	"	1	
73	"	" 20 ..	"	"	1	
74	"	" .. A. H. 1042	Patna.	"	2	
75	"	" .. A. H. 1045	"	"	1	
76	"	R. 9 ..	"	"	1	
77	"	" 13 ..	"	"	1	
78	"	" 14 ..	"	"	1	
79	"	" 16 ..	"	"	1	
80	"	" 22 ..	"	"	2	
81	"	R. 19, A. H. 1055	Qandahar.	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd).

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
82	Shah Jahan.	R. 14 ..	Qandahar,	Silver.	1	
83	"	" 24 ..	Patna.	"	1	
84	"	" 4, A. H. 1040	"	"	1	
85	"	Ahad (R. 1) A. H. 1038	Surat.	"	1	
86	"	R. 10, A. H. 1047	"	"	1	
87	"	R. 12, A. H. 1048	"	"	2	
88	"	R. 13, A. H. 1050	"	"	1	
89	"	R. 17, A. H. 105-	"	"	1	
90	"	.. A. H. 1051	"	"	1	
91	"	R. 21, A. H. 1057	"	"	2	
92	"	R. 22, A. H. 1059	"	"	2	
93	"	R. 23, A. H. 1059	"	"	1	
94	"	.. 23, 1006 (1060?)	"	"	1	
95	"	R. 24, A. H. 1061	"	"	6	
96	"	.. A. H. 1062	"	"	1	
97	"	R. 25, A. H. 106-	"	"	2	
98	"	.. 26, A. H. 1063	"	"	3	
99	"	R. 26 ..	"	"	1	
100	"	.. 30. A. H. 1067	"	"	1	
101	"	.. 15 ..	"	"	1	
102	"	.. 19 ..	"	"	1	
103	"	.. 23 ..	"	"	1	
104	"	R. 25 ..	"	"	1	
105	"	R. 28 ..	"	"	1	
106	"	R. 32 ..	"	"	1	
107	"	..	"	"	1	
108	"	..	"	"	5	
109	"	R. 4, A. H. 1041	Tatta.	"	2	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
110	Shah Jahan.	R. 5, A. H. 1042	Tatta.	Silver.	2	
111	"	R. 16, A.H.1 (05)3	"	"	1	
112	"	..	Ujjain.	"	1	
113	"	R. 8, A. H. 1045	Tatta.	"	1	
114	"	A. H. 1037 ..	..	"	1	
115	"	R. 5, A. H. 1042	..	"	1	
116	"	R. 7, A. H. 1044	..	"	1	
117	"	R. 9, A. H. 1045	..	"	1	
118	"	R. 10, A. H. 1047	..	"	1	
119	"	R. 18, A. H. 1055	..	"	1	
120	"	R. 21, A. H. 1057	..	"	1	
121	"	R. 24, A. H. 1061	..	"	1	
122	"	R. 29, A. H. 1065	..	"	1	
123	"	R. 29, A. H. 1066	..	"	1	
124	"	R. 26 ..	..	"	1	
125	"	R. 10 ..	..	"	2	
126	"	R. 12 ..	..	"	1	
127	"	R. 15 ..	..	"	1	
128	"	R. 16 ..	..	"	1	
129	"	R. 29 ..	..	"	1	
130	"	R. 31 ..	..	"	1	
131	"	R. 38 ..	..	"	1	
132	"	R. 24 ..	..	"	1	
133	"	Without dates.	..	"	25	
134	Aurangzeb.	R. 13, A. H. 1081	Ahmadabad.	"	1	
135	"	R. 9, A. H. 1077	Akbarabad.	"	1	
136	"	R. 21, A.H.(10)89	"	"	1	
137	"	R. 3	Akbarnagar.	"	3	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
138	Aurangzeb.	R. 4 ..	Akbarnagar.	Silver.	1	
139	"	R. 19, A. H. 1086	Alamgirpur.	"	1	
140	"	R. 6, A. H. 1074	Aurangabad.	"	1	
141	"	R. 14, A. H. 1082	"	"	1	
142	"	R. 6 ..	Burhanpur.	"	1	
143	"	R. 21 ..	"	"	1	
144	"	R. 24 ..	"	"	1	
145	"	..	"	"	1	
146	"	R. 7 ..	Islamabad.	"	1	
147	"	R. 16 A. H. —83	Kabul.	"	1	
148	"	R. 7 A. H. 1075	Khanbayat.	"	1	
149	"	R. 17 A. H. 1085	"	"	1	
150	"	R.2(0) A. H. 1088	"	"	1	
151	"	R.2 (1) A. H. 1089	"	"	1	
152	"	" 1(?) ..	"	"	1	
153	"	..	"	"	1	
154	"	R. 20 A. H.—87	Lahore.	"	1	
155	"	.. A. H. 1087	"	"	1	
156	"	R. 2 ..	"	"	1	
157	"	Ahad (1)A.H.1069	Gulkanda.	"	1	
158	"	R.11,A. H. 1072(?)	"	"	1	
159	"	R. 21, A. H. 1088	"	"	1	
160	"	R.21, A. H.1076(?)	"	"	1	
161	"	.. A. H. 1069	"	"	1	
162	"	.. A. H. —76	"	"	1	
163	"	R. 4 ..	"	"	2	
164	"	R. 7 ..	"	"	3	
165	"	R. 8 ..	"	"	2	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
166	Aurangzeb.	R. 12 ..	Gulkanda.	Silver.	2	
167	"	R. 13 ..	"	"	3	
168	"	R. 15 ..	"	"	2	
169	"	R. 18 ..	"	"	1	
170	"	R. 19 ..	"	"	2	
171	"	R. 23 ..	"	"	1	
172	"	R. 8, A. H. 1075	Multan.	"	1	
173	"	R. 19, A. H. 1086	"	"	1	
174	"	R. 21, A. H. 1088	"	"	1	
175	"	R. 22 A. H. 1089	"	"	1	
176	"	R. 22 A. H. 1070	"	"	1	
177	"	R. 11 ..	"	"	1	
178	"	R. 15 ..	"	"	1	
179	"	R. 22, A. H. 1090	Patna.	"	1	
180	"	A. H. 1070	"	"	1	
181	"	R. 14 ..	"	"	1	
182	"	R. 11, A. H. 1079	Shahjahana- bad.	"	1	
183	"	R. 17, A. H. 1084	"	"	1	
184	"	" 17,(?)A.H. 1085	"	"	2	
185	"	" .. 1088	"	"	1	
186	"	R. 22 ..	"	"	1	
187	"	Not clear.	"	"	1	
188	"	R.8(?), A. H. 1075	Surat.	"	3	
189	"	R. 11, A. H. 1079	"	"	1	
190	"	R. 14, A. H. 1080	"	"	1	
191	"	R. 23, A. H. 1091	"	"	2	
192	"	" A. H. (10)72	"	"	2	
193	"	R. 2 ..	"	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
194	Aurangzeb.	R. 7 ..	Surat.	Silver.	1	
195	"	R. 12 ..	"	"	2	
196	"	R. 15 ..	"	"	2	
197	"	..	"	"	24	
198	"	R. 14, A. H. 1082	Tatta.	"	1	
199	"	R. 4 ..	"	"	1	
200	"	R. 7 ..	"	"	1	
201	"	R. 8 ..	"	"	1	
202	"	R. 9 ..	"	"	1	
203	"	R. 14 ..	"	"	1	
204	"	R. 16 ..	"	"	1	
205	"	R. 20 ..	"	"	1	
206	"	..	"	"	1	
207	"	R. 7, A. H. 1074	Zafarabad.	"	1	
208	"	R. 21 ..	"	"	1	
209	"	..	(Bandar-i-Mubarak.) Surat.	"	1	
210	"	(Different regnal years.)	..	"	19	
211	Murad Baksh.	A H. 1068	Ahmadabad.	"	1	
212	"	..	Surat.	"	2	
213	"	..	"	"	3	
214	Shah Jahan II.	..	..	"	1	
215	Ahmad Shah.	R. 3, A. H. 1163	Shahjahana- bad,	"	1	
216	Shah Alam II.	R.12, A. H.(11)85	Akbarabad.	"	1	
217	" by Kachhawahas.	R. 33, A. H. 1205	Narwar.	"	1	
218	Jayaji Rao Scindia.	R. 25	..	"	1	
219	By Kachhawahas.	R. 9, and R. 35	Narwar.	"	2	
220	State coins	..	..	"	9	Untraceable

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
221	A Sultan of Gujrat.	A. H. 926 ..	..	Lead.	1	
222	Yeshwant Rao Holkar.	A. H. 1220 ..	<i>Obv</i> , legend <i>Rev.</i> Sun and date.	Silver.	6	
223	Mahadji Scindia under Shah Alam II	..	Ujjain, Shah- Alam's legend with date, <i>Julus</i> etc.	"	3	
224	State coin (P a r - tabgarh ?)	..	..	"	1	
225	Jayamitra of North Panchala.	<i>Circa</i> 100 A. D.	..	Copper.	2	
226	Sri Samantadeva, king of Ohind.	<i>Circa</i> 10th Cent A. D.	..	Silver.	1	
227	Shah Jahan.	A.H. 981	<i>Obv.</i> Shah Jahan's legend and date. <i>Rev.</i> Kalama.	Gold.	1	
228	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1100 R.32	Surat.	Silver.	2	
229	"	A. H. 1089 R.22	"	"	2	
230	"	A. H. 1107 R.37	"	"	2	
231	Shah Jahan.	A. H. 1062	"	"	1	
232	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1101 R.34	"	"	1	
233	"	A. H. 1088 R.20	Aurangabad.	"	1	
234	"	A. H. 1074 R. 6	"	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
235	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1110 R.42	Surat.	Silver.	4	
236	Shah Alam I.	A. H. 1123 R. 6	Alamgirpur. (Bhilsa?)	"	2	
237	Shah Jahan.	R. 29	Lahore	"	1	
238	"	..	..	"	5	
239	Shah Alam I.	..	Surat.	"	3	
240	Aurangzeb,	A. H. 1029 R.29	"	"	1	
241	"	A. H. 1116 (?) R.49	Murshidabad.	"	1	
242	"	A. H. 1107 R.39	Khanbayat.	"	1	
243	"	A. H. 1101 (?) R.3-	"	"	1	
244	Shah Jahan.	R. 25 ..	..	"	1	
245	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1090 R.22	Surat,	"	3	
246	"	A. H. 1104 R.36	Shahjahana- bad (Delhi)	"	3	
247	"	R. 30 ..	Surat.	"	1	
248	"	A. H. 1093 R.26	"	"	1	
249	"	R. 3 (?) ..	"	"	4	
250	"	R. 30 ..	"	"	1	
251	"	A. H. 1111 R.43	"	"	2	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins	REMARKS.
252	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1106 R. (3)9	<i>Mustagiru-l-Khilafat</i> Akbarabad (Agra)	Silver	1	
253	"	A. H. 1113 R.45	Surat.	"	1	
254	"	A. H. 1098 R.30	"	"	2	
255	"	A. H. 1103 R.35	"	"	2	
256	Shah Alam I.	A. H. 1120 R. 2	(<i>Daru-l-Fath</i>) Ujjain.	"	1	
257	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1118 R.50	Ajmer.	"	1	
258	"	R. 5 ..	Chinapatan. (Madras).	"	1	
259	"	A. H. 1113 R.45	..	"	1	
260	"	A. H. 1117 R.50	Azimabad.	"	1	
261	"	R. 43 ..	(<i>Mustagiru-l-Khilafat</i>) Agra		2	
262	"	R. 23 ..	Surat.	"	2	
263	"	A. H. 1105 R.38	"	"	1	
264	"	R. 45 ..	..	"	1	
265	"	A. H. 1102 R.-4	..	"	1	
266	Shah Jahan.	A. H. —37 ?	Akbarnagar.	"	1	
267	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1112 R.44	Surat.	"	2	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
268	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1082 R.14	Surat	Silver	1	
269	"	A. H. 1099 R.31	Shahjahana- bad.	"	1	
270	"	A. H. 1092 R.25	Surat	"	3	
271	"	R. 9 ..	"	"	3	
272	"	A. H. 1078 R.10	Shahjahana- bad.	"	1	
273	"	..	Alamgirpur.	"	1	
274	"	A. H. 1102 R.34	Surat.	"	3	
275	"	R. 21 ..	<i>Dar-u-Sal- tanat</i> Lahore.	"	2	
276	"	A. H. 1094 R.26	Surat.	"	1	
277	"	..	..	"	5	
278	"	A. H. 1078	Surat.	"	1	
279	"	A. H. 1091 R.24	"	"	1	
280	"	A. H. 1116 R.49	Burhanpur.	"	2	
281	"	A. H. 1099 R.31	Surat.	"	2	
282	"	A. H. 1113 R.45	Bareilly.	"	1	
283	"	A. H. 1116 R.49	Surat.	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
284	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1086 R.19	Burhanpur.	Silver.	1	
285	Shah Jahan.	..	Gulkanda.	"	1	
286	Aurangzeb.	..	Multan.	"	1	
287	"	A. H. 1101 R.33	Surat.	"	1	
288	"	R. 51 ..	..	"	1	
289	"	A. H. 1102	Cuttack.	"	1	
290	"	R. 27 ..	"	"	1	
291	"	A. H. 1091 R.23	Surat.	"	1	
292	"	A. H. 1099 R.31	"	"	1	
293	"	R. 1 (?) ..	Khujista Bunyad (Aurangabad)	"	1	
294	"	A. H. 1070	Multan.	"	1	
295	"	R. 15 ..	"	"	1	
296	"	A. H. 1086 R.19	Alamgirpur.	"	1	
297	"	A. H. 1106 R.39	..	"	1	
298	"	R. 32 ..	Shahjahana- bad.	"	2	
299	"	A. H. 1116 R.48	Muslipattan (?)	"	1	
300	Shah Jahan.	A. H. 1056 R.19	Akbarabad.	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
301	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1112 R.45	Burhanpur.	Silver.	1	
302	Shah Jahan.	....	Surat.	"	1	
303	Aurangzeb.	R. 22 ..	Gulkanda.	"	1	
304	"	R. 30 ..	"	"	1	
305	"	A. H. 1096 R.28	Shahjahana- bad.	"	1	
306	"	A. H. 1104 R.36	Surat.	"	1	
307	"	R. 12 ..	"	"	1	
308	Shah Jahan.	A. H. 1064 R.22	....	"	1	
309	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1097 R.29	Shahjahana- bad.	"	1	
310	"	A. H. -4 R.26	Cuttack.	"	1	
311	"	....	Tatta.	"	1	
312	"	R. 17 ..	Gulkanda.	"	1	
313	"	R. 26 ..	"	"	1	
314	"	R. 29 ..	"	"	1	
315	"	A. H. 1115 R.48	Lahore.	"	1	
316	"	....	Akbarnagar.	"	1	
317	"	R. 25 ..	Tanda.	"	1	
318	"	R. 27 ..	"	"	1	
319	"	A. H. 1094 R.27	....	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
320	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1099 R.32	Narnol.	Silver.	1	
321	"	"	Surat.	"	2	
322	"	A. H. 1104 R.36	Patna.	"	1	
323	"	R. 6	"	"	1	
324	"	A. H. 1096	"	"	1	
325	"	R. 23	"	"	1	
326	"	R. 36	"	"	1	
327	"	A. H. 1106 R.(3)8	Dar-ul-Fath, Ujjain.	"	1	
328	Shah Jahan.	A. H. 1038	"	"	1	
329	"	"	Junagadh.	"	1	
330	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1119	Burhanpur.	"	1	
331	"	A. H. 1115 R.48	Surat	"	1	
332	"	R. 45	Akbarabad (Mustagirul-Khilafat.)	"	1	
333	Jayaji Rao Scindia.	"	"	Gold.	1	(Mohur)
334	Madhav Rao Scindia.	V. S. 1959	Gwalior.	"	1	(Putli)
335	"	"	"	"	2	(Ducat)
336	"	"	"	Mixed Gold.	1	"
337	Mahadji Scindia.	"	"	Silver.	3	
338	Mahadji Scindia.	R. 36	Dar-ul-Fath, Ujjain.	"	2	
339	"	A. H. 1187	"	"	1	
340	Daulat Rao Scindia.	R. 17	"	"	1	
341	Baija Bai as Regent.	R. 23	"	"	2	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date or type.	Mint.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
342	Baija Bai as Regent	R. 23	..	Silver.	3	
343	"	"	..	"	1	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)
344	Jankoji Rao Scindia.	R. 23	..	"	1	
345	"	"	..	"	1	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)
346	"	"	..	"	1	($\frac{1}{8}$ ")
347	"	R. 23, जे but bow and arrow reversed.	..	"	1	
348	"	" but bow and arrow reversed.	..	"	2	($\frac{1}{2}$ ")
349	"	R. 9 with 'जे' only	..	"	4	
350	"	With <i>Chowrie</i> , bow and arrow and ज.	..	"	3	
351	"	" but 'जे' reversed and legend.	..	"	4	
352	"	<i>Chowrie</i> , bow, arrow and जे and legend reversed.	..	"	1	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)
353	"	" but 'ज'	..	"	1	"
354	"	R. 3	Basoda.	"	5	
355	Jayaji Rao Scindia.	R. 23, जी, bow and arrow.	..	"	2	
356	"	With 'जी', while bow and arrow reversed.	..	"	2	
357	"	"	..	"	2	($\frac{1}{2}$ pieces)
358	"	With <i>trisula</i> and जी.	..	"	3	
359	"	"	..	"	1	($\frac{1}{4}$ piece)
360	"	With जी, bow and arrow.	..	"	1	($\frac{1}{8}$ ")
361	"	With जी.	..	"	2	($\frac{1}{16}$ ")
362	"	With जी and small flower under it.	..	"	1	

APPENDIX E. --(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date or type.	Mint.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
363	Jayaji Rao Scindia.	With small flower below जी.	..	Silver	1	(½ piece)
364	"	{ Obv: Bow, arrow and जी. Rev: circle of 8 dots	..	..	1	(¼ ")
365	"	{ Obv: Bow, arrow जी, 3 petals, Rev: circle of 8 dots and 3 petals.	..	..	1	
366	"	"	..	..	1	(½ piece)
367	"	"	..	..	1	(¼ ")
368	"	Obv: जी and 3 petals Rev: traces of 8 dots and a circle of 3 dots.	..	..	1	(¼ ")
369	"	"	..	..	1	(big size)
370	"	"	..	..	2	
371	"	Obv: A gun and जी, Rev: legend and A. H. 127-	..	..	1	
372	"	(Ref: I.M.C. Vol. IV, Pl XXI, 9.)	..	..	2	(½ pieces)
373	"	"	..	..	4	(¼ ")
374	"	"	..	..	2	(⅛ ")
375	"	Obv: gun, जी, 3 petals, A.H. 1131 Rev: legend.	..	..	1	
376	Madhav Rao Scindia.	Obv: Bow, arrow मा, Trisula to Jim, 3 petals, Rev: Circle of 9 dots and 3 petals	..	..	1	
377	"	"	..	..	1	(½ piece)
378	"	"	..	..	1	(¼ ")
379	"	"	..	..	1	(⅛ ")
380	"	Obv मा, Trisula. Rev: Shah in Urdu.	..	..	1	
381	"	"	..	..	1	(½ ")

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date or type.	Mint.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
382	Madhav Rao Scindia.	As in No. 380	..	Silver	1	($\frac{1}{4}$ piece)
383	"	Obv: coat of arms Rev: V. S. 1954 and one rupee in Nagari.	..	"	1	(big size.)
384	In the name of Shah Alam II Kachhawahas.	R. 29 with lotus and legend (Ref: I. M. C. Vol. IV Pl. XXII-7.)	Narwar.	"	2	
385	"	R. 30 ..	"	"	2	
386	"	R. 8, A. H. 1228 with lotus and serpant.	"	"	1	
387	"	R. 9 lotus and serpant.	"	"	1	
388	"	R. 11(?) A. H. 1230 lotus and serpant	"	"	1	
389	"	R. 12, A. H. 1230(?)	"	"	1	
390	"	R. 15	"	"	1	
391	"	R. 21	"	"	1	
392	"	R. 2—	"	"	1	
393	"	R. 21	"	"	1	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)
394	"	"	"	"	2	($\frac{1}{4}$ ")
395	"	"	"	"	1	($\frac{1}{8}$ ")
396	Topshahi in the reign of Akbar II.	R. 8, with a gun.	Sheopur (Gwalior State.)	"	1	
397	"	R. 11, A. H. 1228 a gun and balls.	"	"	1	(Date in A. H. is conven- tional),
398	"	R. 15, A. H. 1228 a gun and balls.	"	"	1	(" ")
399	"	R. 17, a gun and balls.	"	"	1	
400	"	R. 20, ..	"	"	1	
401	"	R. 12, with a gun only.	"	"	1	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date or type.	Mint.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
402	<i>Topshahi</i> in the reign of Akbar II.	R. 12, with a gun only.	Sheopur.	Silver.	1	($\frac{1}{4}$ piece)
403	"	"	"	"	1	($\frac{1}{8}$ ")
404	In the name of Akbar II.	<i>Obv</i> ; canon. <i>Rev</i> . <i>Chowrie</i> and axe	Seondha (Datia State.)	"	1	
405	In the name of Shah Alam II.	R. 28, with a banner reversed.	"	"	2	
406	<i>Nanashahi</i> under the Maratha power.	(Ref: <i>I.M.C.</i> vol. IV PLXXV-2) R.12	Balwantnagar (Jhansi.)	"	2	
407	"	R. 48 (Ref: <i>I.M.C.</i> vol. IV, Pl. XVII, 10.)	"	"	1	
408	<i>Srishahi</i> of Ajmer under the Marathas.	R. 31 (Ref: <i>I.M.C.</i> vol IV, Pl. XVII, 11.)	Ajmer.	"	1	
409	State coins.	"	"	"	7	(untraced)
410	Jayaji Rao Scindia.	<i>Trisula</i> to be in Urdu.	<i>Darul-fath</i> (Ujjain.)	Copper.	4	
411	"	"	"	"	6	
412	"	"	"	"	3	(square)
413	Daulat Rao.	R. 4, with a scimitar.	"	"	1	
414	Baijabai as Regent.	(<i>Obv</i> : <i>Sri</i> <i>Rev</i> : <i>Trisula</i> .)	"	"	3	(big size, square)
415	"	"	"	"	3	(")
416	Jankoji Rao.	<i>Obv</i> . Spear-head <i>Rev</i> . <i>Trisula</i> .	"	"	3	(square)
417	"	"	"	"	2	(")
418	"	R. 12, (Ref. <i>I.M.C.</i> Vol. IV, XXI, 7.)	"	"	2	(big size)
419	"	"	"	"	2	(small size)
420	"	<i>Obv</i> ; flag and circle, <i>Rev</i> ; big trident.	"	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date or type.	Mint.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
421	Jankoji Rao Scindia.	As in No. 420.	..	Copper.	9	
422	Jayaji Rao.	Obv. 'जी' serpent 'जी' Rev: not clear	..	"	5	
423	"	(Ref. I. M. C. Vol IV, PLXXI- 11)	..	"	7	
424	"	"	..	"	7	
425	"	Obv: flag and जी, Rev. Trisula.	..	"	1	
426	"	Obv. जी Rev. Plain.	..	"	2	
427	"	Obv. Trisula, serpent, spear- head, 4 petalled flower. Rev. trident.	..	"	4	
428	"	Obv. Circle of 8 dots.	..	"	1	
429	"	Obv. जी	..	"	1	
430	"	(Ref. I, M.C. Vol. IV, Pl. XXI-12)	..	"	7	
431	"	"	..	"	1	
432	"	Obv: सा and जी, Rev: Trisula.	..	"	1	
433	Madhav Rao.	Obv: V. S, 1945. Sun with 2 ser- pents. Rev: Mint, date, spear and Trisula,	Gwalior	"	1	
434	"	V. S. 1946	"	"	2	
435	"	"	"	"	1	(small size
436	"	With serpent, Trisula, spear, and different dates.	"	"	5	modern.
437	"	Bust of Maharaja	"	"	4	

APPENDIX E.—(concl'd.)

S.No.	King.	Date or type.	Mint.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
438	Madhav Rao Scindia.	As in No. 437	Gwalior.	Copper.	2	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)
439	Struck by Kachhawahas under Shah-Alam II.	(Ref. <i>I.M.C.</i> Vol. IV, XXII-8)	Narwar.	"	1	
440	State coins.	with a flower.	..	"	2	(big size)
441	"	Obv: trident, Rev: legend.	..	"	6	(square)
442	"	..	Datia.	"	5	
443	"	Trisula on both sides.	..	"	4	
444	"	..	..	"	2	
445	"	..	..	"	2	
GRAND TOTAL				..	746	

Note :—Nos. 1 to 221 from treasure-trove found at Harsi Dam, Dist. Gwalior-Gird.
 " 222 to 224 " " Pachlana, " Ujjain.
 " 225 to 227 purchased from local dealers.
 " 228 to 332 from treasure-trove at Atari-khejda, Dist. Esagarh.
 " 333 to 445 purchased from Mr. G. J. M. Hamilton of Allahabad.

APPENDIX F.

List of Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum, Gwalior,
during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

S.No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
Sculptures.			
1	Gwalior Fort.	Jaina Tirthamkara	2'8" × 1'3" × 7"
2	"	"	1'5" × 10" × 7"
3	"	"	1'4" × 10" × 5"
4	"	"	3'2" × 1'4" × 5"
5	"	"	1'4" × 1'4" × 5"
6	"	"	2'4½" × 1'6" × 4"
7	"	"	2'4" × 1'6½" × 7½"
8	Bagh ..	An image of mother and child	1½" × 9" × 3"
Inscription			
9	Khor ..	An inscribed slab	1'1" × 1' × 4"
Paintings.			
10	Purchased	Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, standing	1' × 7½"
11	"	<i>Sardar</i> Sambhaji Rao Angre	1'7½" × 1'1½"
12	"	Mannu Singh Jamadar	2' × 1'8"
13	"	General Mahurkar	1'7½" × 1'3½"
14	"	Guru Nanak	1'7½" × 1'3½"
15	"	Raghunath Rao Peshwa	1'7½" × 1'3"
16	"	Baba Kapur, a celebrated Gwalior saint	1'7½" × 1'3½"
17	"	<i>Sardar</i> Hindoo Rao Baba Ghadge	Do.
18	"	A Muhammadan prince	10" × 6½"
19	"	" princess	11½" × 8"
20	"	Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (a bust)	7" × 10½"
21	"	" Jahangir	"
22	"	" Noor Jahan	10½" × 7½"
23	"	" Mumtaz Mahal	"

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

S.No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
24	Purchased.	Mughal Empress Jodhabai (standing) ..	1'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 11'
25	"	An English lady (alleged to be Queen and Empress Victoria), on horse.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 8"
26	"	Maharaja Jayaji Rao in Darbar with Prince Madhav Rao, Balwant Rao Bhaiya and other principal <i>Sardars</i> .	1'8" × 1'4"
27	"	Mughal Emperor Akbar (standing) ..	1'6" × 1'
Metal Images.			
28		Siva <i>Tandava</i>	
29	"	Buddha in <i>Dharmachakra Mudra</i> with six disciples.	
30	"	Siva carrying Sati on his Shoulder ..	
31	"	Parasurama slaying his mother with an axe (<i>Parasu</i>). ..	
32	"	A griffin (<i>Kirti-mukha</i>) ..	

Coins.

S. No.	King.	Date.	No. of coins.	Metal.
33-34	Jayamitra, king of Panchala	<i>Circa</i> 1st cent. A. D.	2	Copper
35	Sri Samanta Deva of Ohind	10th cent. A. D.	1	Silver
36-43	Akbar	"	8	"
44-53	Jahangir	"	10	"
54	Shah Jahan	A. H. 981	1	Gold
55-183	"	"	129	Silver
184-359	Aurangzeb	"	176	"
360-362	Murad Baksh	"	3	"
363-367	Shah Alam I	"	5	"
368	Ahmad Shah	"	1	"
369-373	Mahadji Scindia in the name of Shah Alam II ..	"	5	"
374-375	"	"	2	"
376	Daulat Rao Scindia	"	1	"

APPENDIX F.—(concl'd.)

S. No.	King.	Date.	No. of coins.	Metal.
377	Daulat Rao Scindia	..	1	Copper
378-382	Baija Bai (Regent)	..	5	Silver
383-386	" "	..	4	Copper
387-402	Jankoji Rao Scindia	..	16	Silver
403-413	" "	..	11	Copper
414	Jayaji Rao Scindia..	..	1	Gold
415-446	" "	..	32	Silver
447-469	" "	..	23	Copper
470-473	Madhav Rao Scindia	..	4	Gold
474-481	" "	..	8	Silver
482-496	" "	..	15	Copper
497-504	Struck under Scindias	..	8	Silver
505-521	By Kachhawahas of Narwar ..	..	17	"
522	" "	..	1	Copper
523-528	Struck under Marathas	..	6	Silver
529	Datia State	..	1	"
530-531	Yeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore	..	2	"
Total ..		..	499	

APPENDIX G.

List of Photo-negatives Prepared during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
		District Amjhera.	
1	Bagh.	Mahakaleshwar temple, after repairs, back-view ..	Quarter.
		District Bhilsa.	
2	Badoh.	Gadarmal temple from north-east	Half.
3	"	Solah Khambhi " south "	"
4	"	Satmadhi temples, general view	"
5	"	One of the Satmadhi temples from north-west	"
6	"	A ruined gate on the south of the village	"
7	"	" on the north of the village	"
8	Besnagar.	An ancient pit of brick masonry for storing corn (excavated)	"
9	"	another " " " " ..	"
10	"	A section of the city-wall of the town of Vidisa (?), excavated.	"
11	"	Ruins of a store-house with layers of burnt corn (excavated)	"
12	Bhonrasa.	Markandi gate in the north city-wall	Full.
13	"	Fort, showing entrance-gate	"
14	"	" corner-view	"
15	"	An old ruined mosque near Betwa gate	"
16	"	" " interior pillars	"
17	"	" " door-frame	"
18	"	Idgah	Half.
19	"	Hathi-Kabar (Tomb of an elephant)	"
20	"	Bina-nim-ki Masjid	"
21	"	" " " back view	"
22	"	Ek-Khambhi Masjid	"
23	"	Bindi-wali Masjid	"
24	"	Bara-Khambhi Masjid	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
25	Bhonrasa.	Khichi <i>chabutra</i>	Half.
26	"	Ruins of the palace of Khichi Rajas, distant view ..	"
27	"	" " " near view ..	"
28	"	" " " partial ..	"
29	"	" " " interior ..	"
30	"	" " " another ..	"
31	"	Hajira tomb, exterior view ..	Full.
32	"	" " interior ..	"
33	"	A <i>Sati</i> platform of Bhawe family ..	"
34	"	Bade-bag-ki Masjid, general view ..	"
35	"	" " near " ..	"
36	"	" " nearer " ..	"
37	"	" " north balcony ..	Half.
38	"	" " interior view ..	Full.
39	"	" " " another ..	"
40	"	Jagirdar's Masjid ..	Half.
41	"	A <i>baodi</i> between the above two mosques ..	"
42	Gyaraspur	Char-Khambha, after conservation, general view ..	Full.
43	"	" " " " near " ..	"
44	"	" " showing new constructed retaining wall ..	"
45	"	Ath-Khambha, front view ..	"
46	"	" " back view ..	"
47	"	John Snow's tomb, after conservation ..	"
48	"	Hindola Toran ..	"
49	"	Bajramath temple, front view after conservation ..	"
50	"	" " view from north-west ..	"
51	"	" " " showing steps ..	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
52	Gyaraspur.	Maladevi temple, after conservation, front view ..	Full.
53	"	" repaired pavement ..	"
54	"	" new masonry supports in the interior ..	"
55	"	A Jaina (?) image on a hill	Quar-
56	Kakpur.	A carved lintel of an old temple	ter.
57	Pauvanala.	Old <i>sarai</i>	Half.
58	"	" northern gateway	"
59	"	" interior view	"
60	"	A mosque in the old <i>sarai</i>	"
61	Udaygiri.	Varaha in Cave No. 5	Full
62	"	" another view	"
63	"	Tawa Cave No. 7, after conservation ..	Half.
64	"	" another view	"
65	Udaypur.	Udayesvar temple, side view	"
66	"	" back	"
District Gird.			
67	Arch. Museum, Gwalior.	Image of Vishnu standing	Full.
68	"	Another image of Vishnu standing	Half.
69	"	Image of Vishnu standing, without head ..	Full.
70	"	Seshasayi Vishnu	"
71	"	Standing Vishnu and Garudavahana Vishnu ..	Half.
72	"	Siva and Parvati seated	Full.
73	"	Ganesa dancing	Half.
74	"	Siva-Parvati and a lamp-bearer	"
75	"	Brahma, Garuda and a drummer	"
76	"	Kartikeya	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
77	Arch. Museum, Gwalior.	A goddess	Full.
78	"	Two sculptures (a group of two females and Ganga)	"
79	"	" (a group of two females and a mutilated goddess)	"
80	"	Three sculptures (a group of a male and a female worshipper and two other groups)	"
81	"	Two corner pieces each with two sculptures	"
82	"	A Jaina <i>chaumukha</i>	Half.
83	"	Another Jaina <i>chaumukha</i>	"
84	"	A corner piece with two sculptures	"
85	"	Two groups of sculptures	"
86	"	A memorial stone	Full.
87	"	A torso of a female from Gyaraspur (Excavated)	Half.
88	"	A torso of a female from Gyaraspur, view in another position.	"
89	"	Detail on the lion-capital from Udaygiri (<i>Simha</i> and <i>Karka</i> signs of Zodiac).	Full.
90	"	Detail on the lion-capital from Udaygiri (<i>Vrishabha</i> and <i>Mithuna</i> signs of Zodiac).	"
91	"	" " (<i>Mina</i> and <i>Mesha</i> (?) signs of Zodiac)	"
92	"	" " (<i>Kumbha</i> and <i>Mina</i> " ")	"
93	"	" " (<i>Dhanu</i> , <i>Makara</i> and <i>Kumbha</i> " ")	"
94	"	" " (" " " " " ")	"
95	"	Old painting of Aurangzeb	Half.
96	"	" Shah Jahan	"
97	"	" Jahangir	"
98	"	" Akbar	"
99	"	" Mumtaz Mahal	"
100	"	" Noorjahan	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
101	Arch. Museum, Gwalior.	Old painting of Jodhabai	Half.
102	"	" a prince	"
103	"	" a princess	"
104	"	Rana Pratap on horse-back ..	Full.
105	"	" " " foot ..	"
106	Lashkar.	Motimahal Palace	"
107	Pawaya.	Dhumeshwar temple, before conservation, front view ..	Half.
108	"	" " " " " side view ..	"
109	"	" " " main entrance before conservation ..	Full.
110	"	" " " view from south-east in the course of repairs.	"
111	"	" " " north-east ..	"
112	"	" " " north-west ..	"
113	"	" " " interior upper storey ..	"
114	"	" " " lower " ..	"
District Mandasor.			
115	Jawad.	Fort, general view	"
116	"	" entrance gate	"
117	Khor.	Nau Toran temple, after repairs from south-east ..	"
118	"	" " " conservation from south ..	"
119	"	" " " " " south-west ..	"
120	"	" " " " " west ..	Half.
121	"	" " " " " north ..	Full.
122	"	" " " " " general view ..	"
123	"	" " " showing arches from south ..	"
124	"	" " " an arch before binding ..	Half.
125	"	" " " " after " ..	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
126	Khor.	Nau Toran temple showing arch and angle iron work ..	Half.
127	"	" " " open air museum ..	"
128	"	" " " " another view ..	"
129	"	" " " image of Varaha ..	Full.
130	"	" " " " Bramha ..	"
131	"	An old ruined temple, general view ..	"
132	"	" " " interior images ..	Half.
133	"	A gate of an old building ..	"
134	"	A row of <i>Sati</i> -pillars ..	Full.
135	"	A temple platform locally known as <i>Bhonti</i> , general view ..	"
136	"	" " showing detail of coping stone ..	Half.
137	Sondni.	Yasodharman's Pillars from south-west ..	Full.
138	"	" " " north-west ..	"
139	"	" " " south-east ..	"
140	"	" " " north-east ..	"
District Sheopur.			
141	Birpur.	Pieces of an old door-frame ..	Quar- ter.
142	Bhurwada.	An old <i>Madhi</i> (temple) ..	Half.
143	"	A group of Jaina images ..	"
144	"	Two Jaina images in the above group ..	"
145	"	Another two Jaina images in the above group ..	"
146	"	A Jaina image in the above group ..	"
147	"	Another two Jaina images in the above group ..	Quar- ter.
148	Bukhari.	A Jaina image ..	Half.
149	"	Another Jaina image ..	Quar- ter.
150	Dhanacha.	A ruined Jaina temple of Parsvanath ..	Full.
151	"	An image of Parsvanath in the above temple ..	Half.

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
152	Dhanacha.	Chambers in the compound of the same ruined temple ..	Full.
153	"	" " " " " " ..	"
154	"	" " " " " " ..	"
155	Radeb.	A ruined Jaina temple, now sheltering a Siva <i>linga</i> ..	"
156	"	Fragments of Jaina images	"
157	"	The Jaina goddess (Chakreswari)	Quarter.
158	Salmaniya.	A ruined temple, front view	Half.
159	"	" " back view	"
160	Utanwada.	An old temple, side view	"
161	"	An old <i>torana</i> (an arch) in a modern temple ..	"
162	"	Two carved pillars lying near the old temple ..	"
163	"	A <i>chhatri</i>	"
164	"	A <i>chopda</i> (step-well)	"
District Tonwarghar.			
165	Badokhar.	An old well	Full.
166	"	Fragments of old images near the above	"
District Ujjain.			
167	Gandhaval	An image of Gandharvasen	Half.
168	Ujjain, Mahakal Museum.	Head of a Jaina Tirthamkara with a canopy of elephants ..	"
169	"	Surya and two other gods	"
170	"	Two images of Vishnu	"
171	"	Three images of Brahma	"
172	"	Three gods	"
173	"	Siva-Parvati and other gods	"
174	"	Two lions	"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
175	Ujjain, Mahakal Museum.	Three goddessess	Half.
176	Ujjain.	Distant view of a hillock locally known as <i>Vesya Tekdi</i> ..	Quar- ter.
Miscellaneous.			
Coping of Old Paintings.			
177	..	Ganesa with two female attendants (Riddhi and Siddhi) ..	Full.
178	..	Brihaspati's conversation with Kashyapa, Aditi seated in a separate apartment.	"
179	..	Kashyapa and Aditi giving advise to Indra and other audience.	"
180	..	Kashyapa and Aditi meeting, mediating between Indra and Pradyumna.	"
181	..	Narada's talk with Krishna	"
182	..	Krishna honouring Narada	"
183	..	Satyabhama binding Krishna with the Parijatak tree before Narada.	"
184	..	Battle in connection with the Parijatak tree ..	"
185	..	Taking away of the Parijataka and Indra's Darbar ..	"
186	..	Krishna and Indra fighting	"
187	..	Pradyumna and Indra fighting	"
188	..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
189	..	Indra mounted on Airavata (the elephant) ..	"
190	..	Indra and Krishna in a Darbar	"
191	..	Indra's surrender to Krishna	"
192	..	Krishna and Daruka's discussion about the Parijatak ..	"
193	..	Krishna and Indra's approach to Siva on the Kailas mountain.	"
194	..	Domestic scene of Krishna's residence, Narada talking to Krishna, Rukmini and Pradyumna.	"
195	..	Narada talking to Satyabhama and Krishna ..	"

APPENDIX G.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description,	Size.
196	..	Uddhava's arrival before Krishna	Full.
197	..	Krishna's return with his cows	"
198	..	Gopis' (milk-maids) bathing in a tank or river ..	"
199	..	Krishna being solicited by milk-maids	"
200	..	Krishna's discourse to milk-maids	"
201	..	Parvati's Darbar	"
202	..	Rajputs and Musalmans arrayed in a battle ..	"
203	..	Forces issuing out from a fortress	"
204	..	A battle near a fortress	"
205	..	A prince on an elephant in a procession of horsemen ..	"
206	..	A scene of fort, princes sitting	"
207	..	Hamir with his minister	"
208 holding counsel with his minister	"
209	"
210 being adorned with <i>nika</i> by the harem ..	"
211	..	Akbar standing	"
212 seated	"
213	..	Shah Jahan	"
214	..	Jahangir	"
215	..	Mahadji Scindia (a painting in the Jaivilas Palace) ..	"
216	..	Copy of a drawing (re-constructed plan) of the excavated temple at Gyaraspur.	"
217	..	Map of Gwalior State showing archaeological monuments illustrated in the presentation album.	"

APPENDIX H.

Books Added to the Office Library of the Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwalior State, during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
	Archæological Survey Reports, Memoirs, etc.	
1	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1929-30.	Gratis.
2	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 47 (Record of all the Quranic and Non-historical Epigraphs) by Maulvi M. Ashraf Hussain.	"
3	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 50 (Srivasti in Indian Literature) by Dr. B. C. Law.	"
4	Do. No. 51 (Animal Remains from Harappa) by Dr. B. Prasad.	"
5	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon for the year 1935.	"
6	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of Mysore State for the year 1931.	"
7	" " 1932	"
8	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of Travancore State for the year 1933-34.	"
9	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of Cochin State for the year 1933-34.	"
10	" " 1934-35.	"
11	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of Gwalior State for the year 1928-29, Samvat 1985.	"
12	" " 1929-30, " 1986	"
13	Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi for the year 1934-35.	"
14	Varendra Research Society's Monographs, No. 6 ..	"
15	Descriptive catalogue of antiquities found in Central Asia, by F. H. Andrews.	"
16	Expansion of Indo-Aryan Culture during the Pallava Rule, by B. Ch. Chhabra.	"
17	Archæological Survey of India, Reports Vol. XXI by Sir A. Cunningham.	Purchased.
18	The Aryanisation of India by Dr. N. K. Dutt.	"
19	History and monuments of Ur, by G. J. Gadd. ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
20	Indus Civilization by Earnest Mackay	Purchased.
21	Mohenjo-Daro by Bherumal Mahirchand	"
22	Stonhenge and its date by R. H. Cunnington	"
23	Sumerians by C. L. Woolley	"
24	University of Nalanda by H. D. Sankalia and Rev. H. Heras.	"
25	Ur of the Chaldees by C. L. Woolley	"
Art and Architecture.		
26	Chitra-prasnam by P. Anujan Achan	Gratis.
27	Hellenism in Ancient India by G. N. Banerjee	Purchased.
28-29	Indian Art and Letters, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, published by India Society, London.	Subscribed.
30	Indian Influences in old Balanese Art by Dr. W. F. Stutterheim (India Society's publication).	"
31	Marriage scene of Uma as depicted on the walls of the Palace of Cochin by P. Anujan Achan.	Gratis.
32	Persian Painting by Basil Gray	Purchased.
33	Transformation of Nature in Art by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy	Gratis.
Epigraphy.		
34	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1932.	Gratis.
35	Chandragupta Vikramaditya and Govinda by Prof. V. V. Mirashi.	"
36	Did Tailapa II defeat a Chola King ? by " " ..	"
37	Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXI, Part 7	"
38-41	" " " XXII, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 ..	"
42	Epigraphical Notes by Prof. V. V. Mirashi	"
43	Thakurdiya plates of Maha-Pravararaja by Prof V.V. Mirashi.	"
44	Two Inscriptions from Berar by Prof. V. V. Mirashi ..	"
Ethnography.		
45	Ancient Indian Tribes by Dr. B. C. Law	Purchased.
46	The wild tribes in Indian History by Dr. B. A. Saletore ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
Gazetteers.		
47	An Account of the District of Shahabad in 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan, published by Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna.	Exchange
Geography.		
48	Geography of Early Buddhism by Dr. B. C. Law ..	Purchased.
49	My tours in Northern India (Marathi) by G. C. Bhate ..	Gratis.
Guides.		
50	A Guide to the Mysore State published by the 8th All India Oriental Conference, Mysore.	"
51	Gwalior at a glance published by the Publicity Department Gwalior State.	"
52	In touch with Ujjain by K. B. Dongrey	Purchased.
53	Picturesque Mysore by Satryasudhana Publishing House, Bangalore.	"
History.		
54	The Ages of the Imperial Guptas by R. D. Banerjee ..	"
55	Historical Ballads (Marathi) by Y. N. Kelkar	"
56	Asoka by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar	"
57	" " V. A. Smith	"
58	Indian History Part I by Dr. Balkrishna	Exchange.
59	" " II	"
60	Glimpses of World History Part II by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	Purchased.
61	History of Dhar State, Part II (Marathi) by K. K. Lele and S. K. Oke.	Gratis.
62	History of Hindustan, Part I by M. Kemper	Purchased.
63	" Paramara Dynasty by Dr. B. C. Ganguly ..	"
64	" the Rashtrakutas by B. N. Reu ..	"
65	An Imperial History of India by K. P. Jayaswal ..	"
66	The Jesuits and the Great Mogul by Sir Edward MacLagan..	"
67	The Maukharis by E. A. Pires	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
68	Papers of Sindhias of Gwalior, Vol. I (Marathi) by Satara Historical Research Society	Purchased
69	Ancient Deccan, Vol. I (Marathi) by Dr. S. V. Ketkar ..	"
70	Purandare's Dafter, Part II (Marathi) by K. V. Purandare	"
71	Rashtrakutas and their Times by A. S. Altekar ..	"
72	Ancient History of the World, Vol. I (Hindi) by S Hakim Ahmed.	"
73	Shivaji the Great Vol. I, Part I by Dr. Balkrishna ..	Exchange.
74	" " " " " II	"
75	" Album by Dr. Balkrishna	"
Iconography,		
76	Eight Mediæval Hindu images in the collection of Prince Pratap Singh Gaekwad by B. Bhattacharya.	Gratis.
Journals and Periodicals.		
77	Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, Vol. XVI, Parts III and IV.	"
78-79	" Vol. XVII, Parts 1 and 2	"
80-83	Indian Culture, Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	Subscribed.
84-86	Indian Historical Quarterly Vol. XI, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ..	"
87	" " " " XII, No. 1	"
88	Journal Asiatique, Paris, Tome CCXXVI, No. 2, April to June 1935 (French).	Gratis.
89	" Tome CCXXII No. 1 July to Sept. 1935 (French)	"
90-91	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society Vol. IX, Nos. 3 and 4	Exchange.
92-95	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXI, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4	"
96	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXII, Part I.	"
97	Journal of the Greater Indian Society, Vol. III, No. 1 ..	Subscribed.
98-100	Journal of Indian History, Vol. XIV, Parts 1, 2 and 3 ..	Exchange.
101	Karnatak Historical Review, Vol. II, Part 2	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
102-113	Modern Review from July 1935 to June 1936	Subscribed.
114-117	Nagri Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XVI, Parts 1, 2, and 3 (Hindi)	"
118-120	Office des Instituts d' Archeologie et d' Histoire de l' Art, Paris, Bulletins Nos. 4, 5 and 6 (French).	Gratis.
121-129	Purushartha from September 1935 to May 1936 (Marathi) ..	Subscribed.
130-133	Quarterly Journal of Bharata Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal Vol. XVI, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Marathi).	"
134	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXV, No. 4. .	Exchange.
135	" " " " " XXVI, " 1	"
136	Vani, Nemat Special Number Part II (Hindi)	Purchased.
Literature.		
137	Abhijnana Shakuntalam of Kalidas by N. B. Godbole ..	"
138	History of Indian Literature Vol. II by Winternitz, translated by Mrs. Ketkar.	"
139	History of Pali Literature, Part I by Dr. B. C. Law ..	"
140	" " " " " II " " " ..	"
141	Vikramorvasiyam of Kalides by S. P. Pandit	"
Miscellaneous.		
142	Abhanga Ramayana by M. B. Mahulikar (Marathi) ..	Gratis.
143	Ancient Hindu Polity by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar ..	Purchased.
144	Birth-place of Bhavbhuti by Prof. V. V. Mirashi ..	Gratis.
145	Chronological order of Rajasekhar's Works by ..	"
146	De Arbeid Van het Institut Kern 1925-35 by E. J Brill Leiden ..	"
147	Demands of Democracy by Dr. Balkrishna	Exchange.
148	Dwivedi Commemoration Volume	Purchased.
149	Gaurishankar Ojha Commemoration Volume	"
150	The 2nd All Gwalior State Marathi Literary Conference-Report	Gratis.
151	Hindu Philosophers on Evolution by Dr. Balkrishna ..	"
152	Historical Atlas of India by C. Joppen	Purchased.

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Book,	Remarks.
153	The Indian Constitution by Dr. Balkrishna	Exchange.
154	An Introduction to the comparative Philology of Indo-Aryan Languages by R. V. Jagirdar.	Purchased.
155	Koshotsava Commemoration Volume	"
156	Makhzan-u-Favaid (Treasures of benefits) Part II by Md. Rafisahib Razai (Urdu).	"
157	Manual of Pali C. V. Vaidya	"
158	Sanskrit Grammer by F. Kielhorn	"
159	Presidential Address of Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan at the All India Modern History Congress, Poona 1935.	Free.
160	Proceedings and transactions of the 7th All India Oriental Conference, Baroda.	"
Museums.		
161	Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Library, Madras for the year 1934-35.	Gratis.
162	Annual Report of Curzon Museum, Muttra, for the year 1934-35.	"
163	Annual Report of Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot for the year 1934-35.	"
164	Du Musee d'ethnographic du Trocadero, Bulletin No. 7 Janvier-Juin 1934 (French).	"
Numismatics.		
165	Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Vol. IV (Native States) by John Allan.	Purchased.
166	The copper coins of India, Part I by W. H. Valentine ..	"
167	Currencies of Rajputana by W. W. Webb	"
168	Gwalior and other State Coins	Gratis.
169	Musalman Numismatics by Codrington	Purchased.
170	Kanj Shaigon (Rare treasures of coins) Vol. I by Md. Rafia-sahib Razai (Urdu).	"
171	" " " " " Vol. II ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
Photography.		
172	List of Photo-Negatives in the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, corrected upto 31st March 1935.	Gratis.
173	List of Photo-Negatives in the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India, Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Agra.	"
Religion and Mythology.		
174	A Manual of Buddhism by Dr. Mrs. Rhys Davids ..	Purchased.
175	Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists by Sister Nivedita and Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy.	"
176	Outline of Buddhism by Dr. Mrs. Rhys Davids ..	"
State Publications.		
177	Administration of the Gwalior State during the year 1933-34.	Gratis.
178	Annual Report of Home Department, Gwalior Government for the year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.	"
179	General Statistics of Gwalior State for the year 1933-34 ..	"
180	Gwalior State Annual Civil List No. LXX	Purchased.
181	Touring Officers' Manual	"
182	Manual of Charge-sheets of Government Members and the Heads of the Departments, Gwalior State, V. S. 1993 (Hindi).	Gratis.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Expenditure incurred during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992

Serial No.	Head.	Amount current year.	Amount last year.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salaries	12,451 1 2	..	12,451 1 2
2	Travelling allowances ..	1,670 15 0	..	1,670 15 0
3	Contingencies	1,315 2 11	..	1,315 2 11
4	Books	374 12 0	..	374 12 0
5	Publications	708 6 6	441 5 0	1,149 11 6
6	Museum	1,442 5 0	..	1,442 5 0
		Rs. a. p.		
	(a) Collection and purchase of antiquities.	1,167 12 0		
	(b) Upkeep of Gujar Mahal building.	97 6 8		
	(c) Exhibition ..	177 2 4		
	Total ..	1,442 5 0		
7	Miscellaneous	117 13 4	82 5 0	200 2 4
8	Works	2,225 10 2	3,493 0 0	5,718 10 2
9	General saving	25 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0
	Total ..	20,331 2 1	4,066 10 0	24,397 12 1

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1935-36, Samvat 1992.

S.No.	Item.	Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By Sale of Publications	45 12 8	
2	„ Photographs	49 8 3	
3	Miscellaneous	45 4 0	
	Total ..	140 8 11	

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Maladevi temple at Gyarpur, front view.



Bajramath temple at Gyarpur, north-west view.

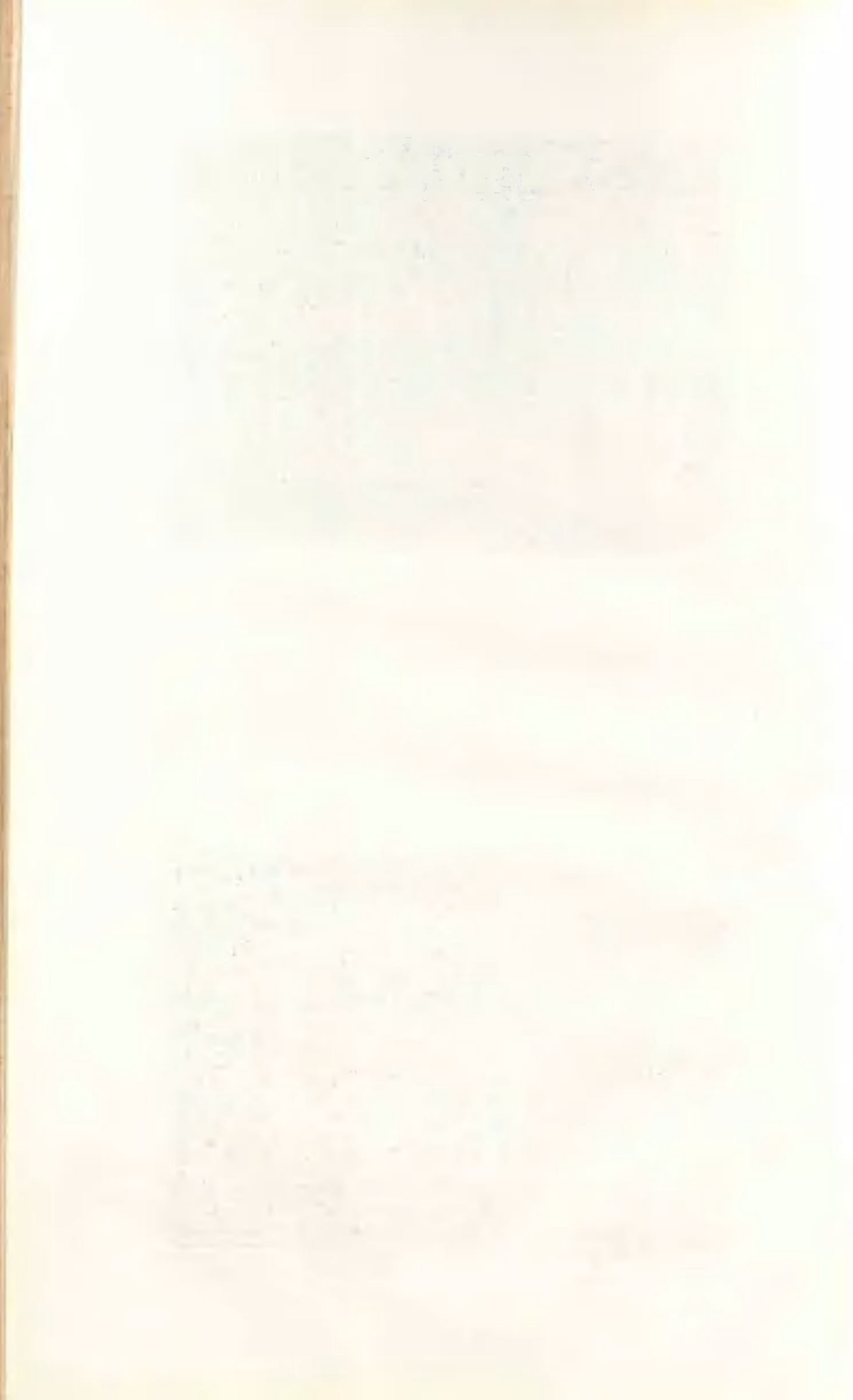




Ancient brick pit for storing corn, No. 1, excavated at Besnagar (Bhilsa).



Ancient brick pit for storing corn, No. 2, excavated at Besnagar (Bhilsa).





An old ruined mosque at Bhonrasa, interior, carved pillars.



An old ruined mosque at Bhonrasa, interior, a door-frame.





Bade-Bag-ki Masjid at Bhonrasa, near view.



Bade-Bag-ki Masjid at Bhonrasa, interior view.





A ruined temple at Salmaniya, back view.



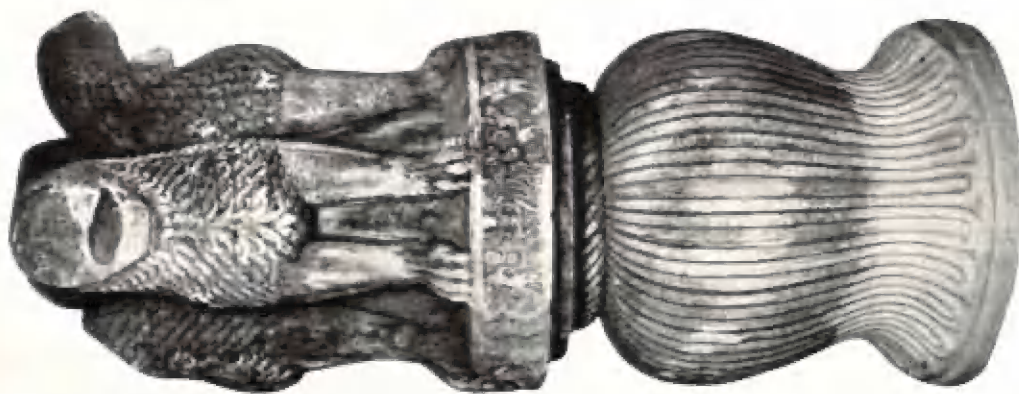
An old Torana (arch) in a modern temple at Utanwada.



Lion capital : Detail on the abacus showing Dhenu,
Makara and Kumbha Rashis.



Lion capital : Detail on the abacus showing Kumbha
and Mina Rashis.



Lion Capital from Udaygiri.
(now in the Arch. Museum
at Gwalior).



Lion capital : Detail on the abacus showing Vrishabha,
Mithuna and Karka Rashis.



Lion capital : Detail on the abacus showing Karka
and Simha Rashis.



Old painting : Jodha Bai.



Old painting : Akbar.





Old painting : Jahangir.



Old painting : Noor Jahan.



Old painting : Shah Jahan.



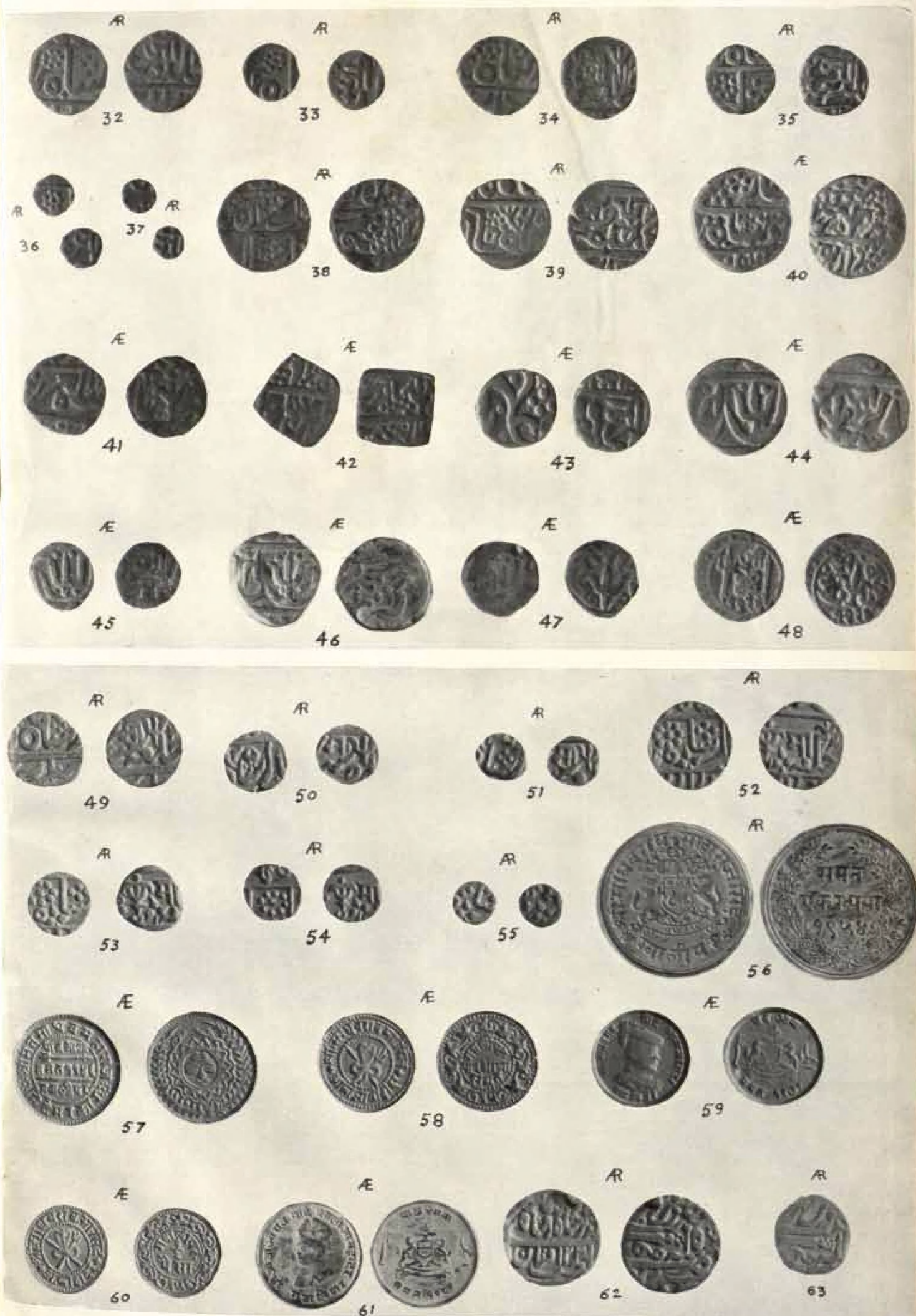
Old painting : Mumtaz Mahal.

SCINDIA COINS



Mahadji 1-3, Daulat Rao 4-5, Baijabai (Regent) 6-9,
Jankoji Rao 10-21 and Jayaji Rao 22-31.

SCINDIA COINS



Jayaji Rao 32-48, Madhav Rao 49-60,
Jiwaji Rao 61 and Topshahi 62-63.

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